The New-York Times.

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DISASTER TO THE NATIONAL ARMY

Retreat of Gen. McDowell's Command from Manassas.

Full Details of the Engagement.

But 20,000 of the National Forces in Action.

90,000 REBELS IN THE FIELD.

The Retreat of Our Forces on the Eve of Victory.

A Panic Among the Teamsters and Civilians.

Exaggerated Statements of Our Losses.

Measures of the Government to Retrieve the Disaster.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN IN COMMAND.

Offensive Operations to be Resumed Immediately.

GEN. PATTERSON AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Lates. intelligence from Western Virginia and Missouri.

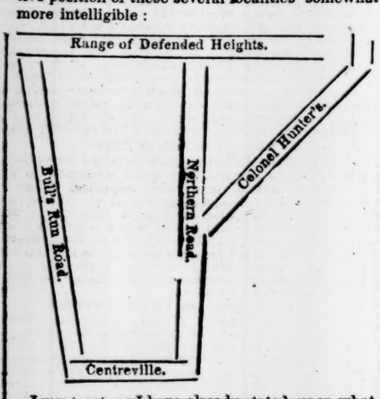
Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.
WASHINGTON, Monday Morning, July 22, 1861.

I came in from Centreville last evening for the express purpose of sending you the latest intelligence of the great battle of yesterday. I left Centreville at half-past 5 and reached here at midnight. I sent a dispatch to the office, but, as it is to be subjected to the censorship of the Government, which gives no hint of what it refuses permission to pass, I have no means of knowing whether its contents reached you or not. I must therefore repeat its contents.

The battle yesterday was one of the most severe and sanguinary ever fought on this Continent, and it ended in the failure of the Union troops to hold all the positions which they sought to carry, and which they actually did carry, and in their retreat to Centreville, where they have made a stand and where Gen. McDOWELL believes that they are able to maintain themselves.

As I telegraphed you yesterday, the attack was made in three columns, two of which, however, were mainly feints, intended to amuse and occupy the enemy, while the substantial work was done by the third. It has been known for a long time that the range of hills which border the small, swampy stream known as Bull's Run, had been very thoroughly and extensively fortified by the rebels,—that batteries had been planted at every available point, usually concealed in the woods and bushes which abound in that vicinity, and covering every way of approach to the region beyond. These are the advanced defences of Manassas Junction, which is some three miles further off. Until these were carried, no approach could be made to that place; and after they could be carried others of a similar character would have to be overcome at every point where they could be erected. The utmost that military skill and ingenuity could accomplish for the defence of this point was done. Gen. McDOWELL was unwilling to make an attack directly in face of these batteries, as they would be of doubtful issue, and must inevitably result in a very serious loss of life. After an attack had been resolved upon, therefore, he endeavored to find some way of *turning* the position. His first intention was to do this on the Southern side,—to throw a strong column into the place from that direction, while a feigned attack should be made in front. On Thursday, when the troops were advanced to Centreville, it was found that the roads on the south side of these positions were almost impracticable,—that they were narrow, crooked and stony, and that it would be almost impossible to bring up enough artillery to be effective in the time required. This original plan was, therefore, abandoned; and Friday was devoted to an examination by the topographical engineers of the Northern side of the position. Maj. BARNARD and Capt. WOODRUFF reconnoitred the place for miles around, and reported that the position could be entered by a path coming from the north,—though it was somewhat long and circuitous. This was selected, therefore, as the mode and point of attack.

On Saturday the troops were all brought closely up to Centreville,—and all needful preparations were made for the attack which was intended for the next day. Yesterday morning, therefore, the Army marched—by two roads—Col. RICHARDSON with his command taking the Southern, which leads to Bull's Run, and Gen. TYLER the Northern—running parallel to it at a distance of about a mile and a half. The movement commenced at about 3 o'clock. I got up at a little before 4, and found the long line of troops extended far out on either road. I took the road by which Colonel HUNTER with his command, and Gen. McDOWELL and staff, had gone, and pushed on directly for the front. After going out about two miles Colonel HUNTER turned to the right—marching obliquely towards the Run, which he was to cross some four miles higher up and then come down upon the intrenched positions of the enemy on the other side. Col. MILES was left at Centerville and on the road, with reserves which he was to bring up whenever they might be needed. Gen. TYLER went directly forward, to engage the enemy in front, and send reinforcements to Col. HUNTER whenever it should be seen that he was engaged. Perhaps the following very rough diagram may render the relative position of these several localities somewhat more intelligible:



I went out, as I have already stated, upon what is marked as the northern road. It is hilly, like all the surface of this section. After going out about three miles, you come to a point down which the road, leading through a forest, descends;—then it proceeds by a succession of rising and falling knolls for a quarter of a mile,—when it crosses a stone bridge and then ascends by a steady slope to the heights beyond. At the top of that slope, the rebels had planted heavy batteries, and the woods below were filled with their troops and with concealed cannon. We proceeded down the road to the first of the small knolls mentioned, when the whole column halted. The 30-pounder Parrott gun, which has a longer range than any other in the army, was planted directly in the road. Capt. AYRES' battery was stationed in the woods a little to the right. The First Ohio and Second New-York Regiments were thrown into the woods in advance on the left. The Sixty-ninth, New-York, the First, Second and Third Connecticut regiments, were ranged behind them, and the Second Wisconsin was thrown into the woods on the right. At about half past six o'clock the 30-pounder threw two shells directly into the battery at the summit of the slope, on the opposite height, one of which, as I learned afterwards, struck and exploded directly in the midst of the battery, and occasioned the utmost havoc and confusion. After about half an hour Capt. AYRES threw ten or fifteen shot and shell from his battery into the same place. But both failed to elicit any reply. Men could be seen moving about the opposite slope, but the batteries were silent. An hour or so afterwards we heard three or four heavy guns from Col. RICHARDSON'S column at Bull's Run, and these were continued at intervals for two or three hours, but they were not answered, even by a single gun. It was very clear that the enemy intended to take his own time for paying his respects to us, and that he meant, moreover, to do it in his own way. Meantime we could hear in the distance the sound of Col. HUNTER'S axemen, clearing his way, and awaited with some impatience the sound of his cannon on the opposite heights. Time wore along with occasional shots from our guns, as well as those of Col. RICHARDSON'S column, but without, in a single instance, receiving any reply.

At a little before 11 o'clock, the First Ohio and Second New-York, which were lying in the wood on the left, were ordered to advance. They did so,—passing out of the road and climbing a fence into a wood opposite, which they had barely approached, however, when they were met by a tremendous discharge of a four-gun battery, planted at the left in the woods, mainly for the purpose of sweeping the road perpendicularly and the open field on its right by which alone troops could pass forward to the opposite bank. They were staggered for a moment, and received orders to retire. Capt. AYRES' Battery (formerly SHERMAN'S) was advanced a little, so as to command this Battery, and by twenty minutes of vigorous play upon it, silenced it completely.

At half-past 11 we heard HUNTER'S guns on the opposite height, over a mile to the right. He was answered by batteries there, and then followed the sharp, rattling volleys of musketry, as their infantry became engaged. The firing was now incessant. HUNTER had come upon them suddenly, and formed his line of battle in an open field, at the right of the road. The enemy drew up to oppose him, but he speedily drove them to retreat and followed them up with the greatest vigor and rapidity. Meantime, for some three hours previous, we had seen long lines of dense dust rising from the roads leading from Manassas, and, with the glass, we could very clearly perceive that they were raised by the constant and steady stream of reinforcements, which continued to pour in nearly the whole day. The Sixty-Ninth, Seventy-ninth, Second and Eighth, New-York—the First, Second and Third Connecticut, and the Second Wisconsin, were brought forward in advance of the wood and marched across the field to the right, to go to Col. HUNTER'S support. They crossed the intervening stream and drew up in a small open field, separated from Col. HUNTER'S column by a dense wood, which was filled with batteries and infantry. Our guns continued to play upon the woods which thus concealed the enemy, and aided materially in clearing them for the advance. Going down to the extreme front of the column, I could watch the progress of Col. HUNTER, marked by the constant roar of artillery and the roll of musketry, as he pushed the rebels back from point to point. At 1 o'clock he had driven them out of the woods and across the road which was the prolongation of that on which we stood. Here, by the side of their batteries, the rebels made a stand. They planted their flag directly in the road, and twice charged across it upon our men, but without moving them an inch. They were met by a destructive fire, and were compelled to fall still further back. Gradually the point of fire passed further away, until the dense clouds of smoke which marked the progress of the combat were at least half a mile to the left of what had been the central position of the rebels.

It was now 2½ o'clock. I was at the advanced point of the front of our column, some hundred rods beyond the woods, in which the few troops then there were drawn up, when I decided to drive back to the town, for the purpose of sending you my dispatch. As I passed up the road the balls and shell from the enemy began to fall with more than usual rapidity. I did not see the point from which they came; but meeting Capt. AYRES, he said he was about to bring up his battery, supported by the Ohio Brigade, under Gen. SCHENCK, to repel a rumored attempt of cavalry to outflank this column. As I went forward he passed down. Gen. SCHENCK'S Brigade was at once drawn up across the road, and Capt. AYRES' guns were planted in a knoll at the left, when a powerful body of rebels, with a heavy battery, came down from the direction of Bull's Run, and engaged this force with tremendous effect. I went to Centreville, sent off my dispatch, and started with all speed to return,—intending to go with our troops upon what had been the hotly contested field, never doubting for a moment that it would remain in their hands. I had gone but a quarter of a mile when we met a great number of fugitives, and our carriage soon became entangled in a mass of baggage-wagons, the officer in charge of which told me it was useless to go in that direction, as our troops were retreating. Not crediting the story, which was utterly inconsistent with what I had seen but a little while before, I continued to push on. I soon met Quartermaster STETSON, of the Fire Zouaves, who told me, bursting into tears, that his Regiment had been utterly cut to pieces, that the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel were both killed, and that our troops had actually been repulsed. I still tried to proceed, but the advancing columns rendered it impossible, and I turned about. Leaving my carriage, I went to a high point of ground and saw, by the dense cloud of dust which rose over each of the three roads by which the three columns of the Army had advanced, that they were all on the retreat. Sharp discharges of cannon in their rear indicated that they were being pursued. I waited half an hour or so, to observe the troops and batteries as they arrived, and then started for Washington, to send my dispatch and write this letter. As I came past the hill on which the Secessionists had their intrenchments less than a week ago, I saw our forces taking up positions for a defence if they should be assailed.

Such is a very rapid and general history of yesterday's engagement. I am unable to be precise or profuse in matters of detail, and must leave these to a future letter.

I hear nothing, on every side, but the warmest and heartiest commendation of our troops. They fought like veterans. The rebels did not, in a single instance, stand before them in a charge, and were shaken by every volley of their musketry. I do not mean to praise any one at the expense of another. The Sixty-ninth fought with splendid and tenacious courage. They charged batteries two or three times, and would have taken and held them but for the reinforcements which were constantly and steadily poured in. *Indeed it was to this fact alone* that the comparative success of the rebels is due. We had not over 26,000 men in action, the rest being held behind as reserves at Centreville; while the enemy must have numbered at least 60,000.

The Fire Zouaves before they had fairly got into action, were terribly cut up by a battery and by musketry, which opened on their flank. They lost a great many of their officers and men.

Col. HUNTER, who led the main column of attack, received a severe wound in his throat; he was brought to this city, but I understand that he cannot recover, if indeed he is not already dead. I have heard the names of many others reported killed or wounded, but deem it best not to mention them now, as the rumors may prove to be unfounded.

About a mile this side of Centreville a stampede took place among the teamsters and others, which threw everything into the utmost confusion, and inflicted some very serious injuries. Mr. EATON, of Michigan, in trying to arrest the flight of some of these men, was shot by one of them,—the ball taking effect in his hand. Quite a number of Senators and members of the House were present at the battle.

I shall be able to ascertain to-morrow the cause of the retreat of Col. HUNTER'S column after the splendid success it achieved. I would gladly, though in the face of evidence unable, believe what is rumored here, that this column did indeed hold its ground, and that the retreat was confined to the other columns. I fear this will not prove to be the fact. H. J. R.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22.

Stragglers from the Army create great but needless excitement, by stories that the rebels are coming to Washington. There is not the slightest cause for any such apprehension. The Army is falling back upon Arlington, and new regiments are constantly arriving from the North.

It is not easy to account for the panic which occasisned the first movement of retreat, but the most probable account is, that it was caused by a charge of cavalry, which was repulsed by the regiment upon which it was made, but which threw another, upon which in turn, it fell into confusion.

The Army, in its retreat from Centreville, was protected in rear by Col. MILES' Reserve.

Some fifty or one hundred of the Fire Zouaves have just arrived here. The rumor is circulated that this is all that is left of the regiment, but this is not so. These are only those who have come on singly in advance.

Exaggerated statements about the losses of individual regiments increase the excitement and cause heedless grief. The official list will be published as speedily as possible. All access to the Army across the Potomac is impossible.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22.

After the latest information was received from Centreville at 7½ o'clock last night, a series of events took place in the intensest degree disastrous.

Many confused statements are prevalent, but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered in a degree which has cast a gloom over the remnants of the Army, and excited the deepest melancholy throughout Washington.

The carnage is tremendously heavy on both side, and on ours it is represented as frightful. We were advancing and taking the masked batteries gradually but surely, and driving the enemy towards Manassas Junction, when the enemy seemed to have been reinforced by Gen. JOHNSTON, who, it is understood, took command, and immediately commenced driving us back, when a panic among our troops suddenly occurred, and a regular stampede took place.

It is thought that Gen. McDOWELL undertook to make a stand at or about Centreville, but the panic was so fearful that the whole Army became demoralized, and it was impossible to check them either at Centreville or Fairfax Court-house.

Gen. McDOWELL intended to make another stand at Fairfax Court-house, but, our forces being in full retreat, he could not accomplish the object.

Beyond Fairfax Court-house the retreat was kept up until the men reached their regular encampments, a portion of whom returned to them, but a still larger portion coming inside the intrenchments.

A large number of troops fell on the wayside from exhaustion, and scattered along the route all the way from Fairfax Court house.

The road from Bull's Run was strewed with knapsacks, arms, &c. Some of our troops deliberately threw away their guns and appurtenances, the better to facilitate their travel.

Gen. McDOWELL was in the rear of the retreat, exerting himself to rally his men, but only with partial effect.

The latter part of the Army, it is said, made their retreat in order. He was completely exhausted, having slept but little for three nights. His orders on the field did not at all times reach those for whom they were intended.

It is supposed that the force sent out against our troops consisted, according to a prisoner's statement, of about 30,000 men, including a large number of cavalry. He further says, that owing to reinforcements from Richmond, Strausburgh, and other points, the enemy's effective force was 90,000 men.

According to the statement of two Fire Zouaves, they only have about 200 left from the slaughter, while the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth Regiments frightfully suffered in killed and wounded. The number cannot now be known.

SHERMAN'S, CARLISLE'S, GRIFFIN'S, and the West Point Batteries, were taken by the enemy, and the eight siege and 32 rifle cannon, the latter being too cumbrous to remove. They were two miles the other side of Centreville. Such of the wounded as were brought to the Centreville Hospital were left there, after having their wounds properly dressed by Surgeon FRANK H. HAMILTON.

The panic was so great that the attempt to rally them to a stand at Centreville was entirely in vain. If a firm stand had been made there our troops could have been reinforced and much disaster prevented. Gen. McDOWELL was thus foiled in his well-arranged plans.

It is supposed all the provision trains belonging to the United States Government were saved. Some regimental wagons were overturned by accident, or the wheels came off, and had, therefore, to be abandoned. Large droves of cattle were saved by being driven back in advance of the retreat.

It is supposed here, to-day, that Gen. MANSFIELD will take command of the fortifications on the other side of the river, which are able, it is said, by military engineers, to hold out against any force the enemy may bring against them. Large rifled cannon and mortars are being rapidly sent over and mounted.

An officer just from Virginia, (10:30,) reports that the road from Centreville to the Potomac is strewed with stragglers. The troops are resuming the occupations of the fortifications and intrenchments on the line of the Potomac.

Col. MARSTON'S New-Hampshire Regiment reached here this morning. He was wounded. Col. HEINTZELMAN was also wounded in the wrist. In addition to those reported yesterday, it is said that Col. WILCOX, the gallant commander of a brigade, was killed. Also Capt. McCOOK, a brother of Col. COOK, of Ohio.

The city this morning is in the most intense excitement. Groups are everywhere gathered inquiring the latest news.

Wagons are continually arriving, bringing in the dead and wounded. Soldiers are relating to greedy listeners the deplorable events of last night and early this morning. The feeling is awfully distressing. Both telegraph communication and steamboat communication with Alexandria is suspended to-day to the public. The greatest alarm exists throughout the city, especially among the female portion of the population.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN OF THE PANIC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22.

The following is an account of the inauguration of the panic which has resulted so disastrously to our troops. It receives additional interest from the subsequent events:

All our military operations went swimmingly on, and Col. ALEXANDER was about erecting a pontoon across Bull's Run. The enemy was seemingly in retreat, and their batteries being unmasked, one after another, when a terrific consternation broke out among the teamsters, who had incautiously advanced immediately after the body of the Army, and lined the Warrenton road. Their consternation was shared in by numerous civilians, who were on the ground, and for a time it seemed as if our whole army was in retreat. Many baggage wagons were emptied and their horses galloped across the open fields, all the fences of which were torn down to allow them a more rapid retreat. For a time a perfect panic prevailed, which communicated itself to the vicinity of Centreville, and every available conveyance was seized upon by agitated civilians. Wounded soldiers cried on the roadside for assistance, but the alarm was so great that numbers were passed by.

Several similar alarms occurred on previous occasions, when a change of batteries rendered the retirement of the artillery necessary on our part, and it is most probable that the alarm was owing to the same fact.

The reserve force at Centreville was immediately brought up, and marched in double quick step in the following order:

Col. EINSTEIN'S Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, with two guns; the Garibaldi Guards and Col. BLENKER'S First Rifle Regiment, with its batteries, followed at several miles distance by the DeKalb Regiment.

When our courier left, at 4½ o'clock, it was in the midst of this excitement. Two new masked batteries had been opened by the rebels on the left flank, and that portion of the division had its lines broken and demanded immediate reinforcements. The right was in good order. The battery erected on the hillside directly opposite the main battery of the enemy was doing good execution and additional guns were being mounted. On his arrival at Fairfax Court-house, he was overtaken by a Government messenger, who reported that our Army was in full retreat toward Centreville. They were followed by less agitated parties, who stated that the report of the retreat was owing to the fact that the alarm among the teamsters had communicated itself to the volunteers, and even, in some instances, to the regulars, and the lines were broken, and that a retirement of our forces across Bull's Run was rendered necessary.

Col. HUNTER passed, at the same time, in a vehicle, wounded.

Ayres' Battery was also reported as lost.

Crowds of carriages and baggage wagons came rushing down the road.

The telegraph office was closed against all private business, and in an hour the alarm had been communicated all along the road to Washington.

DISASTERS OF THE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22.

The Rhode Island Battery was taken by the rebels at the bridge across Bull's Run, where their retreat was cut off. Their horses were all killed. It is reported that the Black Horse Cavalry made an attack on the rear of the retreating Army, when the latter turned and fired, killing all but six of the assaulting party.

The Seventy-first, New-York, lost about half their men.

The following regiments were engaged in the fight:

The First, Second and Third Connecticut Regiments.
The First Regiment of Regulars, composed of the second, third and eighth companies.
Two hundred and fifty Marines.
The Eighth and Fourteenth New-York militia.
The First and Second Rhode Island.
The Seventy-first New-York.
The Second New-Hampshire.
The Fifth Massachusetts.
The First Minnesota.
The First Michigan.
The Eleventh and Thirty-eighth New-York.
The Second, Fourth and Fifth Maine, and the Second Vermont Regiments, besides the several batteries.

Add to killed, Lieut.-Colonel FOWLER, of New-York Fourteenth. Add to wounded, Col. LAWRENCE, of Fifth Massachusetts Regiment; Capt. ELLIS, of Seventy-first New-York, (badly)

Col. FARNHAM and Major LOZIER, of the Zouaves, are not killed, but badly wounded.

The following is a partial list of the officers killed and wounded:

KILLED.—Capt. McCOOK, the Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Zouaves; Capt. GORDON, Company H, Eleventh Massachusetts; Capt. FAY, Company H, Second Rhode Island; Col. SLOCUM, of the Second Rhode Island; Col. SLOCUM, of the Twenty-second New-York; Col. WILCOX, of the First Michigan.

WOUNDED.—Col. TOMPKINS, of the New-York Second; Col. FARNHAM, of the Fire Zouaves; Col. HUNTER, United States Army; Col. COCORAN, Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment, and Col. CLARK, Eleventh Massachusetts.

Capt. RICKETTS, of the Artillery, and two New-York Regiments, have gone over to Virginia.

It is vaguely reported that Gen. PATTERSON'S division arrived in the vicinity of Manassas this morning and commenced an attack on the rebel forces. He was within twenty-five miles of the battle-ground yesterday, but the exhausted condition of his men prevented him from coming to the aid of McDOWELL.

It is also reported that 4,000 of our troops have been sent back towards Fairfax, from the other side of the river.

It was the remnant of the Zouaves that were attacked by the Black Horse Cavalry and repulsed them, leaving but six to return. The gallant regiment now numbers but a couple of hundred.

It is probable that the number of killed and wounded is magnified by large numbers who are missing, probably wandering through the woods.

The lowest estimate may be placed at 4,000 to 5,000.

It is represented in many quarters that the Ohio regiments showed the greatest consternation, probably from want of confidence in their commanding officers. It is known that on the day previous to the battle a large number of them publicly protested against being led by Gen. SCHENCK, and it was only through the importunities of Col. McCOOK, in whom they placed all confidence, and other officers, that they were prevented from making a more formidable rebellion.

The Pennsylvania Fourth was not in the action, having left for home on the morning of the battle, their term of service having expired.

It was known to our troops at the time of the battle, yesterday, that Gen. JOHNSTON had formed a connection with BEAUREGARD on the night of the first action at Bull's Run.

Our men could distinctly hear the cars coming into Manassas Junction, and the cheers with which the Confederates hailed their newly arriving comrades. They knew that the enemy was our superior in numbers and in their own position.

These facts were further confirmed by prisoners taken, deserters and spies, but they were not probably known at Washington, and the officers in leading our men into action only obeyed orders.

Gen. SCHENCK, as well as the older field officers, acted admirably. He collected his forces and covered the retreat, and up to the last moment was personally engaged in the endeavor to rally his men to make a stand at Centreville.

It was the arrival of fresh reinforcements to the enemy in superior numbers that turned the scale of battle.

The enemy before now might, perhaps, have more to boast of if they had followed up their advantage last night.

THE NATIONAL AND REBEL LOSSES AT BULL'S RUN.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22,
Via BALTIMORE, Monday, July 22.

I have spent eight hours in carefully questioning the returned soldiers in various parts of the city. Our losses are far less severe than was at first reported by scared civilians and running soldiers. There are probably not 300 killed, and perhaps not 200. For example, the Second Connecticut Regiment, returned, which was reported in the morning as badly cut up, lost but a dozen.

The New-Haven Grays have all returned unharmed, yet this regiment was exposed to frequent volleys of cannon and musketry.

Again, 200 of Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves were reported to have been surrounded in the road and annihilated by the Black Horse Cavalry. On the contrary, they cut down and destroyed the Cavalry, and suffered little loss themselves.

In this encounter, the New-York Seventy-first, also reported as used up, suffered but little; and so of others. Few of the vast number of balls fired by the rebels took effect. On the contrary, all the instances detailed by our men, show that the enemy suffered severely.

Three New-York Fire Zouaves, who were scouting in the advance, hunted the rebels on the sly, like squirrels, among the bushes, and chalked down 26 as positively killed by them.

The New-York Seventy-first came upon a rifled gun. It lost eight men, but in return killed the whole of the 18 rebels secreted.

BETTER NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22.

The number of killed and wounded is gradually decreasing. Six hundred Zouaves have returned.

Rest satisfied that we will furnish information as soon as possible regarding names, &c., but there is too much liability to mistake for haste.

It is now understood that Col. WILCOX, reported killed, is living, though badly wounded.

The Government entertains no apprehension for the safety of the Capital. Preparations not only for the defensive, but for the renewal of offensive operations are going on vigorously.

Gen. McDOWELL has returned to his head-quarters at Arlington Heights. The regiments comprising his Army will resume their position. Most of them have already done so.

GEN. McCLELLAN ASSIGNED TO THE COMMAND OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22.

Gen. McCLELLAN has been summoned by the Government from Western Virginia to repair to Washington to take command of the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. ROSENCRANZ takes his place in command of the Army of Western Virginia.

The *Corps d'Armée* at Washington is to be instantly reorganized and increased. The orders have already been given. Offers of regiments already raised and being made, will be accepted with such rapidity as to insure that this will be accomplished in a few days. Large reinforcements from various districts are already on the way hither, orders having been telegraphed for them yesterday, while the battle was in progress.

DISPATCH FROM SECRETARY CAMERON.

OUR REGIMENTS NOT SO BADLY CUT UP.

Mr. C. A. STETSON, of the Astor House, has received the following dispatch from Mr. Secretary CAMERON:

C. A. Stetson, Astor House:

In reply to your dispatch, I am happy to be able to say that our loss is much less than was at first represented, and the troops have reached the forts in much better condition than was expected. The Department is making vigorous exertions to concentrate at this point an overwhelming force, and the response from all quarters has been truly patriotic. A number of regiments have arrived since last evening. There is no danger of the Capital or the Republic.

SIMON CAMERON.

SECESSION ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, July 21,
via NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 22.

A fight commenced near Manassas, at 4 o'clock this morning, and became general about 12. It continued till about 7, when the Nationalists retired, leaving us in possession of the field. SHERMAN'S Battery and Light Artillery was taken. It was a terrible battle, with great slaughter on both sides. It is impossible to give details to-night.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST FIGHT.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 22.

A special dispatch to the Nashville *Union*, from Manassas, 18th, says that at the fight at Bull's Run Gen. BEAUREGARD commanded in person. The enemy was repulsed three times in great confusion and loss. The Washington Artillery of New-Orleans, with seven guns, engaged SHERMAN'S fifteen guns, and, after making the latter change position fifteen times, silenced and forced them to retire. Large quantities of arms were taken. Our loss was trifling. Maj. HARRISON and two privates were killed. Capts. DULANY, CHITTMAN and three privates were wounded. A National officer of high rank was killed, and $700 in gold taken from his body.

THE EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN THIS CITY.

The news of our national disaster fell upon the public with overwhelming force. It came at a time when the full torrent of exultation at a supposed victory was spreading itself through the City, and cheering hearts that might be rendered desolate by the first details of the fight. No one was prepared for a check so abrupt. When the first dirty newsboy whirled through the streets, shrieking at the top of his ominous voice, "Defeat of the Union Army," no one felt the slightest disposition to buy an extra. It was regarded as a smart commercial fraud, which ought to be put a stop to by the police. But bad tidings travel apace, and in a short time it was known that a reverse had really been encountered. The newsboys—who, if they wrong as a rule, are sometimes wronged as an exception—were then in demand. Their stock of papers was rapidly exhausted, and the supply not being able to keep pace with the demand, the fortunate possessor of an extra became a sort of animated bulletin. Circles that constantly increased gathered around him, and heard with consternation the unhappy tidings. From 11 A. M. until midnight business, as an absorbing and distinct pursuit, was virtually suspended. Those who made a show of attending to it were so disheartened and preoccupied that they will probably regret having done so. In Wall-street, where the death of one's grandmother has a commercial value, the reverse was considered disadvantageous to our cause to the extent of 4 per cent. Securities declined to that extent.

No event of the present war, not even excepting the capture of Fort Sumter, has caused so intense an excitement, or stimulated our population to a greater expression of patriotism. The usual mid-day resorts were crowded. It is months since they have presented so animated an appearance. The various dispatches to the Press were compared with a closeness which, if practiced daily, would be fatal to penny-a-liners. The slightest discrepancies were commented upon, and a general complaint prevailed that there was a lack of details. When, later in the day, Mr. RAYMOND'S letter was received, and it became apparent that portions of his former dispatches had been eliminated in Washington, there was a strong and decided expression of disapprobation. If we were defeated, they said, why was the news suppressed until after Wall-street had had an opportunity of operating on the basis of a victory? We repeat simply what we heard.

The surprise and consternation excited by the intelligence had somewhat subsided when a different feeling took possession of the masses. The blow had been felt—how severely no one can describe—but when the stupor it had caused passed off the eye was clear, the muscle braced and the purpose strong. It could be avenged. Northern men, they said, are all the better for being beaten once or twice. We know our foe now, and woe to him. For each man that has fallen, a dozen will spring to fill his place. So genuine was the impulse of renewed patriotism, that the various recruiting offices in the City secured more men yesterday than they have done on any previous day of the past month. It is cold water that hardens steel, and disaster that proves the metal of a nation. A rumor prevailed during the day, that the Seventh

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

Personal Observations of the Fighting at Bull's Run.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CENTREVILLE, Saturday, July 20, 1861.

I came upon the ground after the first engagement, and while there was a lull in the contest. On passing the brow of the hill, where our batteries were afterwards placed, and coming before the cleared ground, scouts were thrown out to the right and left, the main body keeping on, and the head of the column about abreast of the scouts. On striking the woods on the left, the scouts encountered the rebel pickets, with whom they exchanged shots, and then retired to the line. Immediately the Second Michigan and Twelfth New-York Volunteers were deployed to the left, to reconnoitre in force the woods in which the rebels were discovered—the First Massachusetts and Third Michigan in the meantime remaining in the road. It is known that the Second and Twelfth were repulsed, and that an attempt was then made to dislodge the rebels by the use of the battery commanded by Capt. AYRES. After a number of shots were exchanged, and the Second and Twelfth had retired to the woods in the rear of our batteries, I reached the scene of action. It was about 3 o'clock, and this period I designate as the commencement of the second engagement.

The first movement was to deploy the First Massachusetts and Third Michigan to the left from their position in the fields adjoining the road where they had first halted. With a double quick time they marched across the level ground and formed on the little rise of ground fronting, and within 200 yards of the woods. Here they stood for perhaps fifteen minutes, apparently waiting for orders. On the ridge near the road, Mr. RAYMOND, Mr. STEDMAN and myself stood watching the movements of the two regiments, and of course conjecturing the events that were to follow. Mr. STEDMAN was mounted and Mr. RAYMOND and myself were standing one on each side of the horse. While thus grouped, I heard a whiz, and felt a concussion of the atmosphere. It was over in a breath, but it lasted long enough to give me assurance that one Minié ball had come quite as close to my head as was compatible with my personal comfort and convenience. Some sharp-shooter had undoubtedly mistaken my friend STEDMAN'S gauntlet gloves for those of a field-officer, and drawn a line on the group. To resume my narrative. After remaining in line of battle about fifteen minutes, the First and Third were ordered to retire up the hill and in the rear. They wheeled into column and so marched through the field, up the hill, passed over the brow, and took position at ease, in a slight hollow between the brow of the hill and the woods, which they occupied until the close of the engagement. After the regiments had retired, our group withdrew to the left, and joined Gen. TYLER and his Staff, in front of the house, on the brow of the hill, where had also gathered a half-dozen (Members of Congress and newspaper men) spectators, anxious to eye-witness what was going to be done. Evidently the rebels respect persons. They allowed the muskills of Massachusetts and Michigan to form in line of battle, within musket-shot of their position. They permitted them to stand thus arrayed for a quarter of an hour, and then to march by column—*en masse*—over the hill and out of sight, and without firing a shot. But no sooner had Gen. TYLER and his Staff, the Press Brigade and the Congressional idlers gathered in front of the house, than they at once commenced to assail the position with their best quality of rifled projectiles. With opera glasses leveled, the entire party were endeavoring to penetrate the impenetrable woods, and to discover in their hidden depths the rebel forces that had already, for three hours, kept in check the advanced brigade of Gen. TYLER'S column, when there was a sound like the whiz of a thousand Minié balls rolled into one, and and a concussion of the atmosphere. A 12-pound rifle shot had been plunged at the group, with a velocity of lightning, and I had my first experience of a cannon-ball traversing space, and that space not to exceed twenty feet from the spot I was then occupying. A miss is as good as a mile. That ball was thrown too high. It went overhead, and lodged in the woods to the east, far, far away from the gentlemen for whose especial benefit it had been projected. Standing in its range were Mr. OWEN LOVEJOY, of the House, Mr. RAYMOND, Mr. C. L. BRACE, and myself, of the TIMES corps of "mendacious Our Own's;" Mr. STEDMAN, of the *World*; Mr. VILLARD, of the *Herald*; Mr. HOUSE, of the *Tribune*, and Mr. MCCORMICK, of the *Post*. What would a victory have insured to the renown of our troops had that initial ball of the second fight been aimed a little lower? With all "Our Own's" made "demned horrible bodies," who would have filled that page of history which was destined for the record of the first engagement of the Grand Army? If they shuddered but all at the second when that ball took its flight, it must have been because they caught a glimpse at that blank page, and had a sense of duty unfulfilled. Was there any shuddering? If yes, it was internal, and not visible to the naked eye. Some, at least, of that group, I venture to say, quailed more at the baptismal fount than they did at this flying missile.

The flash of this gun indicated where the rebel batteries had been placed, and served as a target for the artillerymen of our battery. Capt. AYRES was ordered to bring his pieces to the point, which he did. I have read of coolness in battle, but never before hf such a perfect picture of calm courage as Capt. AYRES presented as his battery filed around the house.

Selecting Mr. RAYMOND and myself in the group, he stopped and shook hands with as much cordiality as if we were guests awaiting his arrival at home, and then galloped after his guns, with a cheery good day, In less than two minutes after, he was sighting a Parrott gun, and returning the compliment of rifled shot with which we had been saluted. In quick succession followed gun after gun—the rebels replying promptly and with apparent good will.

On a suggestion that a better sight could be obtained from the road near the oat-field, where the two Parrott guns were stationed, we strolled across the field, and behind that battery, hailing occasionally to try and discover the whereabouts of some shot that was ringing in our ears. Speaking of seeing shot, on that point I am prepared to speak from experience. You can do no such thing—at least one layman on the field of battle failed in several efforts to catch a glimpse of either round shot or pilug, until they had first struck the ground. If the balls ricochet, you may follow their course with the eye. I saw several strike, that had gone overhead, and could trace them to where they finally lodged in the ground. It has been said, too, that standing behind a gun, you may eye a ball from the time it leaves the muzzle until it strikes. On that score I am also incredulous,—at least Parrott guns don't give any such sight. I think so, at least, though as I only had opportunity of making one experiment in that way, before an officious gentleman, in soldier's fixings, suggested that my room was better than my company. As two of his artillery horses in that locality were shortly after put *hors de combat* by a rebel ball, I have concluded that his suggestion must have been inspired—the assurance that not even a sparrow may fall to the ground without His knowledge, making me bold to believe that the discourtesy of the military gentleman, and my resentment of the insult by silently withdrawing from his company, was the means to an end.

Pardon this bit of personality, and I will resume the thread of my narrative. The batteries of the two forces were discharged with great rapidity. The balls from the rebel guns, as a general thing, passed over our guns and into the woods, but occasionally one fell short and among the grouped regiments in the valley between the ridge and the timbered wood, and generally with fatal effect. I saw one poor fellow's face taken off, the ball striking him as he was standing prolific to the range. He died almost instantly, but the soldier who stood next to him, and who caught him as he fell, says that his tongue moved out from his roofless mouth, as if trying to articulate. Another—a Massachusetts man—I saw struck on the calf of his leg, the ball cutting away the flesh and crushing the bone. He too, died, from the loss of blood and from the shock of the blow. These are horrid, unpleasant sights, but, seen on the field of battle, they seem to lose much of their repulsiveness, and to be looked on only as ordinary casualties. What is it that changes so suddenly a man's estimate of the value of human life, and makes him, with only the experience of a half hour's cannonade, indifferent to the dead and the dying? What gives him an intuitive knowledge, that one wounded man is past all hope of succor, and makes him pass on, without a pause, to the assistance of one less seriously wounded?

The woods were filled with the stragglers of the Twelfth New-York and the Second Michigan, which had first retired from the field; and what they, too, suffered, was from the balls that had passed harmless of the battle-lies and the two regiments in the open space. While the thunder of the artillery was at its highest, the Sixty-ninth and the Seventy-ninth came up in hot haste, having traversed the road from their camp, west of Centreville, to within a half a mile of our batteries at a double quick pace. They came too late to be thrown against the enemy; but they were formed in line, and stood prepared to cover the retreat, if the enemy should venture a pursuit.

At length the firing ceased—so apparently by consent on both sides that it is a disputed question which first stopped—but I think one round was fired from our guns after the rebel batteries ceased. The silence of a lull came welcomely to thousands, for it seemed like a contest that had no purpose—our 8 guns only being engaged, and they firing at the supposed *locale* of the enemy. The artillery withdrew, covering the retrograde movement of the Massachusetts First and Michigan Second, until those regiments had fallen behind the line of the Sixty-ninth and the Seventy-ninth. While the order of retreat was being arranged, the wounded and the dead were brought in ambulances to the front, and at last the entire column of infantry, cavalry, artillery and spectators—combatants and non-combatants—the dead, the wounded and the dying—the straggliers and the compact regiments—commenced slowly the retrograde movement, falling back upon Centreville. Ere it had gone a mile from the scene of active combat it was met by Gen. MCDOWELL and his staff. Looking neither to the right nor the left, but evidently seeing all with an experienced eye, the commander of the forces passed along the retreating column, down to the field of its defeat, until he could see the positions occupied by the rebels and by the detachment of his own forces. The battle had been contrary to his orders, and the result seemed to mortify more than it surprised him. The retreat was of course the only thing to be done, and that was therefore continued. At Centreville the column halted—the First Massachusetts, the Second and Third Michigan, the Twelfth New-York Volunteers and Capt. AYRES' Battery encamping on the road, half-a-mile west of the hamlet, and the Sixty-ninth, Seventy-ninth, Thirteenth New-York Volunteers and Second Wisconsin passing a half-mile south, turning to the left, and encamping in the fields abreast of the four regiments which had been engaged.

In the action, we had sustained a loss of six killed, seven seriously, and twenty slightly wounded. Except the blankets and knapsacks discarded by the Twelfth New-York and Second Michigan, when they went into the woods, and a half adozen muskets lost in the retreat, there was no loss of munitions nor equipage. All was retired with our troops. The enemy was left in position, without the nerve to pursue, with a victory without fruits, except the encouragement of temporary success.

It is always fashionable to give first impressions. Shall I give mine? I shall assume an affirmative without affording time for a rebuff. First, was dispelled a life-long illusion, that battles were the orderly moves of a game of chess. Campaigns may be likened as I have heard them, to the manipulations of that game; but battles are made up of a series of experiments, more or less protracted, according to the ingenuity of the commander, and the expertness of his officers and men. The results of a faro bank can be calculated with as much accuracy as the results of a battle-field. It is the veriest chance—the victory, as in all games, of course, inclining to those who are most cool, and therefore the most likely to perceive advantages. Second, I have overrated the dangers of battle. Here for five hours we were exchanging cannon balls, and Minié bullets, and bayonet thrusts, and sabre strokes, and literally there is "nobody hurt"—the loss in killed and wounded, on our side, being but about one in two hundred of those engaged. These are my impressions. Are they not the counterpart of all first experiences on the battle-field? A friend asks me the feelings of a non-combatant, under fire. Were you ever caught in the open fields, when a heavy thunder-storm was raging? If you have, and had no special fear, you have nevertheless entertained an opinion that possibly lightning might strike where you was standing. For three-quarters of an hour, that I was under fire—and there was almost a continuous thunder of six-pounders—I could realize no special danger, but only an ill-defined thought that possibly some of those flying missiles might come where I stood in the way. On comparing views with others situated like myself—encountering the same opportunities, and with similar purposes—I find they had the same sensation, so that I may fairly assume that the mass of men under fire have little or no thought for personal consequences, and that cowardice is not a normal characteristic of the human race. If it is, a half-dozen editors and correspondents, to my certain knowledge, are exceptions.

Yours, &c., LEO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

CENTREVILLE,
Seven miles from Manassas Junction,
Thursday, July 18, 1861.

Your correspondent was busy in Washington on some matters connected with the Sanitary Commission, when he received an invitation from Mr. RAYMOND to accompany him and a friend to the camp, and there witness the battle which may prove to have important consequences. We started from Fairfax Court-house Thursday morning, designing to accompany the line of march towards Manassas, though not expecting any important stand from the enemy before that point. It is no joke to work a carriage along through a train extending four miles of huge baggage-wagons, ambulances, cannon and, caissons, with long columns of marching regiments, but one of our party was a good pusher, and urged us along some way. At last we left the wagon and walked along by the soldiers—first passing Col. HUNTER'S brigade, and then Gen. TYLER'S division, the Connecticut and others, and finally reached the front of the line, where were the artillery and the regular cavalry. Everything passed quietly until we came to a high, bare hill near Centreville, with earthworks on top—a place wonderfully capable of defence. It was a beautiful sight as we came up, the long dark parallel lines of our men deploying on each side of the road, with the bayonets flashing in the sun. We could see the Sixty-ninth and the Seventy-ninth, and some Ohio Regiments, with several hundred regular cavalry, advancing steadily up the hill-side in diagonal lines—but it soon appeared that no enemy were there, and we civilians were quick following the cavalry to the top. Every one gave up the idea of a fight, and the regiments were all quietly resting in the fields, and our party under the trees, when suddenly the boom of a heavy gun started us all to our feet, and soon an orderly galloped by, calling out with excited tone "Oapt. ——, bring up that first battery," (SHERMAN'S.) We all then, who had come as spectators to see the engagement, hurried forward.

The regiments behind us were not ordered to move, and did not stir. We walked on with excited steps, in a dusty road under a burning sun, running through groves of oak and over considerable hills. At last we came to the head of a long hill, thickly covered with the oaks. The ammunition wagons were drove under the shade, and in the centre of a little group was the first evidence of the battle—a vigorous-looking fellow on an ambulance stretcher—one of the Texan "regulars," with a cannon-shot wound on his legs. He was writhing, but bore the pain well, and was evidently not severely wounded. Just beyond we came out on a cleared ground. The firing had ceased, and I went out on the stubble field, where our battery had apparently just silenced theirs. The road led down to the battery and what seemed a thick wooded stream. On both sides were cleared stubble fields, on the right extending down to the stream, but on the left broken by a knoll thickly covered with trees, beyond which the wood led down to the gully. The points, if I have made them understood, are important as bearing on the skirmish succeeding. On the left, at the top, was a deserted house, and in front of this some more of our artillery. About this place the staff and cavalry officers were gathered. The hills on the far side arose at a considerable height, though somewhat gradually, and were partly covered with groves, checkered by grain fields. We could see clouds of dust along different parts of the hill-side, as if the enemy were retreating, and occasionally figures in the fields. On one open space some dark object was to be seen, resembling a battery. All looked peaceful and calm, and I suppose Gen. TYLER thought they could have left but few troops in the battery, so that our regiments were ordered to throw out skirmishers, and then to deploy in the fields. The black forms of the skirmishers dotted the open fields, as they advanced steadily to the edge of the woods on the left. After them the Massachusetts Regiment marched by us with quick, elastic step, as if eager for the fight, and formed in line in the field, gradually moving off towards the right, as if to cover the flank. The Michigan Second were near them, and the New-York Twelfth were sent into the woods. Suddenly we heard dropping shots in the brush; every one stood eager feeling that the struggle was commencing; the scattered shots became quicker around that fatal knoll, and in the deep brush, and at length a continuous roll of musketry was heard, followed by the most excited yells and cries. A cry for "ambulances!" now sounded out, and couples of men could be seen coming out of the wood occasionally, supporting a third. Our excitement on the hill grew intense. We saw the lines on the right drawing nearer the little hill covered with wood, but they seemed almost as nothing, compared with the numbers that rolled out that incessant fire of musketry. "Oh Heavens for the Brigade at Centreville!" we exclaim—the gallant Sixty-ninth and the Seventy-ninth, and the Ohio men—but they were three miles away. "Why the d—l don't our artillery give them a shot!" some one exclaims. Just then a Chaplain of a Northern regiment rushes out of the wood, and turns and fires *twice* with his rifle into the brush where are no volunteers, and runs towards us almost out of his mind. "Oh, the woods are full of the dead and wounded," he says. Now a howitzer is sent down the hill, and the regular cavalry, though the latter can do little against the concealed foe. The cannon is led into the bushes, and we hear it thundering away among the trees. The Minié bullets begin to fly over our heads; but the unwearied reporters make notes, an artist sketches the conflict coolly, when suddenly, with a long, whistling "*whirr!*" which no one who once hears will ever forget, a round shot, aimed at our group from the hill opposite, went crashing through the deserted house behind us. Pell mell rushed the whole party up the hill to get behind the trees. The regular cavalry broke and run, and nearly trampled Mr. RAYMOND to the earth, as he stood quietly taking notes, as cool as if he was at his own table; two of the men were unhorsed, and they all stopped in a little hollow just beyond, in the open ground. *Whirr-r-r!* whistled the cannon balls over our heads. "Oh, God d—n you, *don't* run—don't run; lie down, men!" shouted a mounted officer, to a company of pioneers, that were scattering rather fast.

I stood behind a projection of the house and watched the effect of the skirmish on the men. One officer was lying on his back, begging for brandy; many men looked very pale, and dodged very rapidly; some concealed themselves behind the house. The officers were as cool and brave as could possibly be desired.

Our regiments were now withdrawn, and the Massachusetts and Michigan men retreated in good order up the hill, looking intensely heated and worn under the burning sun and with the excitement. Every one was calling for water; some men were laying down under the fences for shelter, now and then one moving it and apparently almost sun-struck.

The ambulances were now bringing up the wounded; one fellow marched bravely along with a gun-shot wound, bleeding down from his breast. The Twelfth seemed pretty much cut up and dispersed, and their straggling members were along the road for a mile beyond. At this point, the firing from their batteries ceased, and all was quiet. Our men rested in the little hollow, and we civilians again went to the front and tried to see the enemy, but nothing was visible, though there was great fear that many of our wounded and dead lay in that gloomy brush-wood. Again another round shot whirred overus.

SHERMAN'S Battery was now put on the open ground at the right, and began to fire with its quick, sharp reports—Capt. AYRES commanding it, as happy as a king at this real work.

The enemy's battery replied, and we, as well as the soldiers, found it advisable to retreat over the hill, but the higher we mounted the more the shot flew among the trees. A rifled cannon was now playing on us; one of the long balls was picked up. Both soldiers and citizens threw themselves flat down as the thrilling whiz sounded among the leaves. One poor fellow, in front of us, had his whole face and front of his head carried off. Once, as I ducked, I could distinctly hear the tearful rush of the winged ball toward me, and the air seemed to fan my head as it passed over. (Whether this is a common delusion of the "first battle," the nearness of the ball, or is a fact I will not vouch.) Sometimes half-a-dozen of the soldiers would all crouch in a line behind the same tree.

Some of the men were hit in the lines by these shots, though they were entirely invisible to the batteries, which were at least then a mile and a half distant. As we retreated, the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth came marching gallantly up, casting their blankets on the road-side, taking the whizzing shot with sufficient coolness. They suffered but one casualty—the loss of an ear of one of the men.

The order was soon given to withdraw, and the regiments and artillery all turned, and slowly moved back three miles to Centreville.

So ended the skirmish, or "regular reconnoissance" of Bull's Run. I write just after it, and the Ohio men are marching by, with a cheerful song rolled out—

"For the Union, for the Union!
We are still for the Union!"

The fight suggests a number of reflections. The first is, that "old Texan regulars" find round-shot quite as disagreeable as civilians and raw troops. The second is, that the whole thing was a pretty well-planned ambuscade or trap. The enemy's battery was withdrawn, and four regiments were lured down into the valley to fall under the well-directed fire of a heavy body of riflemen, concealed behind woods, or possibly intrenchments. The battery was brought to another point, where it would sweep the top of the hill as we retreated. The enemy had a "creek" in front, and only engaged two out of the four regiments. They made no effort to follow—indeed, it would have been madness to do so in the face of our powerful artillery.

The mistake appears to have been in making the *reconnaissance en force* with so few regiments, as in that dense wood the rebels might have had 20,000 men, and the whole hill-side might have been lined with batteries. It was foolish to trust anything to chance, when we had force sufficient. I think our loss will turn out to be small—perhaps 50 killed and wounded.

P. S. The Twelfth seems, after all, to have lost only half a dozen men. I have seen the wounded, and they are as comfortable as could be expected—lodged mostly in the church. C. L. B.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

EFFECT OF THE UNION VICTORIES AND THE UNANIMITY OF CONGRESS—DESPERATION OF THE SECESSIONISTS—DANGER FROM THE TENNESSEE BORDER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

The wonderfully prompt, united and patriotic action of Congress and of most of Kentucky's representatives, and the telling victories of Gen. MCCLELLAN, are making our Unionists more and more determined and forward.

But the Kentucky spokesmen of JEFF. DAVIS make a show of pluck yet, and, in view of the August election, throw out all sorts of threats. They know, if they leave it to ballots again to define and decide Kentucky's position, their career will be finished, and the State will be almost as unconditionally Union as her three neighbors on the other side of the Ohio. They have crossed the Rubicon, and must conquer or die. They are well nigh done for. Possibly they may gain something by a "Napoleonic dash." So, in a fit of dare-devil desperation, acting according to private rescripts from their royal masters at Richmond, they may, by or before the 5th prox., try the virtue of bayonets and bullets to sustain their rapidly sinking cause. Rebel Tennesseans promise them all needed aid. If the Tennessee traitors are not kept busy at home by the boldness of East Tennesseans and by the forward movements of GENS. FREMONT and PRENTISS, they will, "by permission or invitation of Kentucky," precipitate upon Kentucky soil thousands from their "camps of instruction" along the Tennessee line. They will trump up plenty of pretexts for invading Kentucky, and expect plenty of renegade Kentuckians to back them. The fact is, several regiments of the Kentucky State Guard, under Gens. WITHERS and TILGHMAN, are now at "Camp Boone," in Tennessee, near Clarksville, and not a mile distant from the Memphis Branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. They boast they will shortly bring Kentucky Unionists to a terrible reckoning, and will "vindicate the honor of Kentucky from the foul blot cast upon it by ROUSSEAU and his mongrel crew." "In the name of Kentucky," they will seize the entire Louisville and Nashville Road, and pounce upon Louisville, "the Abolition hole, and cursed plague-spot of the South," and either secessionize it or lay it in ashes!

I regret to say that Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD is a prime mover in this joint conspiracy to make this whole State, in less than a month, a "Camp Boone," "the dark and bloody ground" again. MOREHEAD has disgraced himself, and he feels it. He knows he will hereafter be a mere nobody in Kentucky, unless she turns secession. He will lie lifeless and despised in the sewer of secession, unless he can drag Kentucky down to his dirty level. He spends much of his time in Tennessee conspiring with "King HARRIS," Gen. WITHERS, and other mushroom notables of the mushroom Confederacy, (and, I presume, also with his fit companion in misery, old JOHN BELL,) to crowd war upon Kentucky, and by force and din of arms to drown and stifle the voice of Kentucky's ballot-box. MOREHEAD is put up by his "Southern State Rights" friends to run for the Legislature, in this County of Jefferson, against Col. JOHN H. HARNEY, of the *Democrat*.

Unless a sweeping secession tornado occurs, which I deem an impossibility, Col. HARNEY will be elected almost by acclamation. MOREHEAD will hardly attempt the race without he has "Camp Boone" to back him. Col. HARNEY'S platform is this: "*Whenever the help of Kentucky is needed to prevent the destruction of the General Government and a division of this Union, Kentucky should not and will not be neutral.*" This is the right talk. The Colonel will stand firm on this platform of unconditional Union. The powerful appeal of Hon. JOSEPH HOLT will arouse all other Kentucky Unionists to a sense and to the performance of their whole duty.

They must be thoroughly armed and drilled for any emergency. They will be. They cannot sleep, nor hobble, nor halt, these times. They must be vigilant and stirring, and prepared to meet whatever consequences. I predict that if the K. S. G. and K. G. C. don't lie low and keep quiet; if they don't let us alone; if they do dare to disturb the peace and loyalty of Kentucky, they can, at the worst, make only momentary mischief, and that they will speedily suffer such a thrashing, and their leaders such a punishment, as will squelch and wipe out secession forever from the soil of this State. *Let the Government send us all the arms, munitions and equipments we call for, and also regular army officers to drill and organize us. A National Guard of 20,000 or 30,000 Kentuckians, drilled by accomplished graduates of West Point, would keep the State true to the nation, and to herself, beyond the remotest possibility of change.* It is high time to make the John C. Breckinridges, Henry Clay Burnetts, Charles S. Moreheads and Beriah Magoffins feel more sensibly than heretofore that it is utterly useless for them or their employers to conspire any longer against the liberty and the loyalty of the people of Keatucky. PONTIAC.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A highly interesting letter to the Cincinnati *Commeecial*, dated Beverly, July 14, gives not only the latest information of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S whereabouts, but also a very minute and detailed review of the late battle, &c. We have only room for the following extracts: According to the testimony of captive rebel officers, Gen. GARNETT recently visited Rich Mountain, when his advise respecting rear defences was asked. The engineer was consulted, and a council of war was held, when it was unanimously decided that the configuration of the mountain made it physically impossible for the National troops to turn the rebel flank and get into their rear. So it seems. That Gen. MCCLELLAN did not concur in this view was afterwards established. But I mention as a remarkable fact that on Sunday night preceding the battle, and while Gen. MCCLELLAN was encamped at Buckhannon, he wrote a letter to Gen. SCOTT, in which he said: "We shall probably have a fight at Roaring Run or Rich Mountain, one or the other. I shall there repeat your Cerro Gordo operation, turn the enemy's flank and assail his rear." This whole campaign has developed, in its main features, precisely according to the plan formed by Gen. MCCLELLAN before he left Cincinnati.

THE DETOUR BY LANDER AND ROSENCRANZ.

You will bear in mind that Gen. ROSENCRANZ' whole whole force, excepting the Thirteenth Indiana Regiment, consisted of three months' volunteers. The Thirteenth are three years' troops—and they were fresh from the forests of Indiana. It was raining hard when the column started to get in the rear of PEGRAM, and their garments were thoroughly saturated. The ground was muddy, and the thickets seemed to be frightful with rain-water. But the column pushed on laboriously among unbroken masses of underbrush, through trackless forests, and over rugged mountains, sweeping around, during *eight hours*, until they had described the circuit and got directly into the rear of the enemy, upon vantage ground for the intended attack. Col. LANDER, who is familiar with mountain traveling, describes the march as one of unexampled severity, and says the lads pushed on heartfully until the work was done.

Had ROSENCRANS attacked where the rebels had expected him, he would have had bloody work, since the road was guarded by a six pounder, and was entirely flanked for two hundred yards by the corn-crib defences, and an almost inaccessibly steep ascent. But he very skilfully selected the gorge of their works, and come full into their rear, making some of their works available for the protection of his own column, and obliging the enemy to reverse their dispositions, so that they had to get on the side of their breastworks, opposite that which they expected to occupy. In other words, they proposed to stand on one side of the fence, and fight, but were compelled to climb over and fire from the opposite side. They were so conndent of their ability to repel our troops that they neglected to secure retreat for their guns.

HOW THE SURPRISE WAS FRUSTRATED.

The assault in the rebel rear was intended to be a surprise, but was defeated in that respect by an accident. An orderly sent by Gen. MCCLELLAN to Gen. ROSENCRANZ with instructions how to proceed, allowed himself to be captured and his papers were secured by the enemy. Lieut. RANSON, Assistant Adjutant-General to Col. PEGRAM, also says it was surmised on account of the unusual number of lights visible in our camp, while the expedition was forming to march. Gen. ROSENCRANZ bitterly denounced this part of the performance. The enemy, however, expected our forces at another point, until shortly previous to the attack by their pickets.

GALLANTRY OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

The bravery and intrepidity of the volunteers was unmistakable. They flinched not an instant, but were eternally for "pitching in." Col. LANDER says they were brave as lions, but too prone to disregard orders—the necessity of which they did not seem to realize. The General says that, with this exception, they acted splendidly. He was compelled to bring many to their senses by rapping them smartly with the flat of his sword. Northern pluck displayed itself on that leaden and nery day to fine advantage. Our rebel prisoners confess their surprise at it. One of them said that, when Col. MASSON on the hill-side ordered his men to "fire low," their own commander, Col. PEGRAM, ordered them instantly behind their breastworks. And here I remark a studious effort on the part of the rebel officers to conceal their numbers in that fight. According to the best accounts, they had engaged in it from first to last nine or ten hundred men. Their breastworks and cannon made them fully equal in strength to the assailing party.

GEN. ROSENCRANZ THE SOUL OF THE ACTION.

All participants concur that Gen. ROSENCRANZ was the soul of the battle. He flamed over the field with battle in his face, exposing his person conspicuously during the whole action. When the column was first formed to engage, he *led* it on one side of the conflict, Col. LANDER on the other flank leading. While the men fought with unflinching intrepidity he was encouraging them. During the fight he lost hiscap, and during the rest of the fray he went charging across the field with his hair streaming in the wind. The rebel prisoners say they distinguished him repeatedly. His escape from injury is marvellous. He deserves great credit for his generalship and personal gallantry. His AID-DE-CAMP, Capt. A. IRWIN HARRISON, was also remarked for his cool, quiet bearing under trying conditions. The position of aid is, perhaps the most dangerous in the field. It is sufficient to say that Capt. HARRISON was always at his post.

GALLANTRY OF COL LANDER.

After Gen. ROSENCRANZ, Col. F. W. LANDER was the most conspicuous figure on the field. He was there without command—yet he is a man that must command wherever there is battle. The admiration of the men for his splendid bearing justifies recurrence to the part he acted. He saw the disposition of the men to fight single-handed, and comprehending the necessity of concentration and the display of warlike skill, he lent his aid to form the troops by appeals, admonition and vehement imprecation. After his horse was shot, he leaped upon the top of a rock, presenting his broad martial form a conspicuous mark for the riflemen of the enemy; but he paid no more attention to hurtling bullets than if they had been rain. Many have said they constantly expected to see him fall. He wore his battle countenance that day, and it swept away that sad Hidalgo-like solemnity that mantles his features habitually. But he displayed none of the trappings of the soldier, but stood up a "natural General," in rough overcoat, with slouched hat, and breeches stuffed into his boot tops—an excellent picture for HARRIE LOVIE. Col. BENTON, in his official report of the battle, says Col. LANDER *led the leaders into the fight.*"

REMARKABLE EXPLOITS IN SHARP SHOOTING.

There was so much getting behind rocks and trees that the combat, part of the time, resembled an Indian fight. One of the General's servants says he saw one of the Indiana boys shoot repeatedly from behind a tree at rebels who stuck their heads from behind a big rock to shoot at our men. A number of shots struck his tree, but as soon as a rebel poked his head from behind the rock the Hoosier would nail him. My informant said he had curiosity to see what the Hoosier had done, and after the battle he went to the rock and found four dead rebels behind it, three of whom were shot in the head. Most of the firing was at a distance of about three hundred yards.

The accuracy of the shooting by our lads was astonishing, when we consider how apt "raw material" are to over-shoot and "shoot wild." It was observed by hundreds who reviewed the field of battle, that multitudes of the balls which struck the trees ranged at from three to twelve inches above the line of the rebel breastworks. So many dead rebels shot through the head was powerful testimony the accuracy of the firing.

JOSEPH FRANK, of Company A, Eighth Regiment, was shot in the ankle, and fell. He said to a comrade that he couldn't get out of the fight, but if he would lay behind a rock with him, where he had fallen, and load muskets, he would pick off somebody. The fellow, it is said, fired 15 shots after he was hurt. His wound is doing very well.

FRANK HALL, of the Tenth, was felled by a shot in the leg. He hailed a comrade, and told him to shoot while he loaded. FRANK heroically seated himself on a rock in the midst of the fire, and loaded muskets thirty-five times for his comrade to shoot. His comrade tells the story. FRANK modestly answers that it is a fact.

An eye-witness relates an instance of coolness in private CHAPMAN, of Peru, Ind. A rebel gunner was just touching off one of the guns, and in the very act CHAPMAN discovered him, but instead of looking out for grape he drew a quick "sight" on the gunner, and "fetched" him as the grape-shot hurtled over his head. The body of the gunner fell in the stable-door, and was picked up after the battle from the spot where CHAPMAN laid him.

NUMBER ENGAGED AT RICH MOUNTAIN.

Gen. ROSENCRANTS informs me that I greatly exaggerated his strength at the battle of Rich Mountain. He left Roaring Run with 1,800 men—not more than 1,200 of whom were in the action altogether, and only 800 at one time. It is impossible to estimate the force of the enemy. They differ widely in their own statements. Some say 300, other officers say 400 and 450. Col. PEGRAM informed me that he had "five companeis" in action. Some of their wounded reported immediately after they were captured that they had 500 to 900. Our own officers say that they had between 900 and 1,000, but their breastworks and batteries equalized the forces. Several of their officers inform me that the most terrific fire they had that day was the two volleys by battalion, fired by the Nineteenth Ohio. One of them said, "we supposed your regulars were at work, and that it was no use to fight against them-" This is good testimony for the Ohio boys. Gen. ROSENCRANS himself said they were the only regiment who staid where he ordered them to stay, and moved according to his orders.

But I digress. The prisoners will be quartered here for the present. A detachment, guided by a rebel lieutenant, is out in the mountains now, looking for one hundred and twenty-six more of PEGRAM'S command, who are famishing in the mountains. They are ordered by their commander to surrender. We have now seven hundred prisoners, with one thousand stand of arms, chiefly United States muskets, changed from flint to percussion locks. The wounded of both parties are being removed from Rich Mountain to this place. Col. PEGRAM is quite ill, having been seriously hurt by being thrown from his horse in battle.

OUR AND THE ENEMY'S WOUNDED.

Our own and the rebel wounded lay strown together in blankets on the floors of HART'S house. Every available space was covered with their convulsive and quivering bodies. Down under the porch there was another line of wounded. There was no difference in the treatment of the sufferers. The severely wounded of the enemy were attended to before the slightly wounded of our own Army. Most of them suffered in silence—a few slept soundly—but some moaned with intense agony. One poor fellow, an Indianaman, shot through the head, who could even yet stand on als feet, with assistance, suffered great agony. If he survives, it will be almost miraculous. Now and then, a rebel would stare sullenly at our people, but the majority appeared gratefully surprised at the kindness with which they were treated. Indeed, everything possible was done to mitigate their sufferings. I shall not attempt to depict the ghastly pictures of horrin wounds and shudd forms of poor victims, to whom it would have been merciful if they could have died, but who lay on the cold, cold ground, quivering with agony, with no chance to survive, and yet could not eke out a last suffering gasp.

GEN. M'CLELLAN IN TEARS.

When Gen. MCCLELLAN rode up to the battle-field, he visited the hospital, and spoke cheerfully to the sufferers, making many kind inquiries. When he came out at the door, a rough soldier exclaimed to a comrade: "Why, the General is crying." It had never occurred to him that it was a scene to draw tears from a soldier. As brilliantly as Gen. ROSENCRANZ shone in the field, his lustre in the hospital had a brighter glow. He did all that a General and a generous-hearted man could do to mitigate the sufferings of his gallant troops.

THE DEAD ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

The dead presented a ghastly sgectacle. I never conceived anything half so hideous. No power of expression is adequate to describe it. The faces of our own dead were as fearfully forbidding as those of their dead enemies. Some were lying prone on the head as they had fallen, with limbs sprawling, great thick patches of coagulated blood near their bodies, their garments saturated with the enfunguined flow, and their gaping faces and stony eyes staring full at the broad, brazen sky. One who had been shot down in the woods above the breastworks, lay stark upon his face, one arm thrown with a convulsive struggle around the limb of a fallen tree. Clotted blood which had flown out of his side, was near him in thick lumps. But the most hideous scene was that of twenty-nine dead rebels packed horribly together in a trench—most of them with fearful orifices perforating their heads, through which the brains oozed in sickening clots; others with Minié holes full in their breasts; some with shattered limbs, and others with lacerated and mangled flesh, with here and there a splintered bone exhibiting itself. Oh horrible! most horrible! Our own precious dead, but few in number, had been more tenderly gathered, and kind comrades had decently composed their stiffening forms. I lifted the covering which concealed their inanimate features, but saw nothing to remove from my mind that indelible impression of unmitigated ugliness of dead faces of men *shot* in battle.

One poor fellow of the Thirteenth Indiana, was shot in the left eye by a grape-shot. It perforated the brain, and dislodged and disordered the whole inner structure of the cranium from the skull downward, leaving a monstrous cavity of unimaginable horror. The ball left the eyelid perfect, entering directly under the nose where it joins the forehead, without disfiguring the nose in the least—a perfectly clean, but a very singular wound. Our own dead occupy separate graves on the battle-field they so gallantly won. The bodies of our brave, but misguided foemen were carefully laid in a common grave, and are now resting quietly where but yesterday they fought so well.

THE PRISONERS GIVE THEIL PAROLE.

I witnessed a most melancholly procession yesterday. Indeed it was touching. The rebel commander, Col. PEGRAM, after flying from his stronghold with his forces, found himself shut up in the mountains without food and with no refuge. A council of his officers advised surrender. His force, excepting six hundred, had scattered. He addressed a note, a copy of which I sent you, to Gen. MCCLELLAN, proposing to surrender, and the General's Aids, Lieut.-Col. KEY and Capt. LAWRENCE A. WILLIAMS, U. S. A., went out to receive the surrender. That afternoon they marched sadly into Beverly, and stacked their arms where some of them had but lately encamped. A feeling of sympathy for the brave but misguided fellows was irrepressible. I don't know that my emotional nature was much affected by Colonel PEGRAM'S sadness, although he was sick. An officer who betrays and deserts the country which educated and fostered him, is like the son who abuses his mother. But there were many young officers and privates for whom I felt keenly. Many of them openly confess they have been deluded, and assert they will not encourage rebellion further. Many will take the oath of allegiance, but others, restrained by the influence of their officers, stubbornly insist that they are right in defending the "sacred soil" of Virginia. Among the most determined in his hostility, I mention Capt. ATKINSON, President of Hampden and Sydney College, of Prince Edward's. He commands a company of students, who are his fellow-prisoners. Need I tell you that our prisoners are as kindly provided as our own soldiers. The officers gave the following parole yesterday:

BEVERLY, Va., July 14, 1861.

The commanding officer, Major DENNISON, aid-de-camp to Gen. MCCLELLAN, having proposed to relieve us from close confinement on our parole of honor, upon the following conditions: 1. That we will not leave the limits of the town of Beverly without permission from him. 2. that we will not give aid or information to the enemy. 3. That we will deliver oursel

be a terrible reckoning required at the hands of these barbarians.'

I remained in this prison until the 6th of June, when, through the instrumentality of a true and noble woman, I was enabled to effect my escape. Money, of which there was a scarcity, triumphed on the fidelity of one of the *attachés* of the jail. My den was opened and I was free. That I lost no time in finding other quarters may readily be imagined, and I succeeded in securing a hiding place with an old Irish woman until I could leave the city. This I did on the 11th of June, with but five dollars in my pocket, which carried me to Jackson, and from that point I was compelled to make my way to Cairo, one hundred and twenty mile, without one cent, and through a section of country where I would have been hung in a moment if suspected of being from the North. I succeeded, however, after a journey of three days, without a mouthful to eat, in reaching the land of promise.

When I came in sight of the "Stars and Stripes' floating from the encampment at Bird's Point, all fatigue was forgotten, and with race-horse speed I ran until I was safe within the lines of our troops. No mortal man, unless under similar circumstances, can form an idea of the feeling which possessed me at that moment—the deep and profound gratitude to God for having guided me through so many perils and dangers, and brought me again to a land of freedom. With what a thrill of delight I gazed upon the old flag, endeared to me by so many pleasing associations. How I watched its broad folds, floating majestically from its lofty position, and renewed my covenant with *myself*, to live for, fight for, and, if necessary, *die* for the maintenance of its supremacy, from the Lakes of the North to the Everglades of the South, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

And this supremacy *will* be accorded it. In the South, as here, when the "sober second thought' has been indulged, and the real objects of this war are made manifest, the misguided and outraged masses will rise in their might, and drive from among them forever the base and selfish demagogues who have induced them, in a moment of madness, to perpetuate this great wrong. And from every hill-top and valley, from every city and hamlet, the noble ensign of the Republic will be unfurled, receiving no false homage, but recognized as the emblem everywhere of the rights and liberties of the people.

Free from those who have for years labored to prevent the two sections from understanding each other, and realizing that there is no conflict, but rather a common interest between them, we will see the blessings of peace enjoyed, and our country, whole and entire, go on upon that march to glory and greatness which our fathers predicted, and Providence so evidently designed.

July 18, 1861. JNO. McLEAN COLLINS.

MATTERS IN BALTIMORE.

The following official order from Maj.-Gen. BANKS was transmitted to Marshal KENLY previous to transferring his charge to his successor, Mr. DODGE. It will be seen that the course of Marshal KENLY met with the decided approval of the military authorities:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ANNAPOLIS, FORT MCHENRY, July 10, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.—I.—Col. JOHN R. KENLY, First Regiment Maryland Volunteers, is, at his own request, hereby relieved from the duties of Provost Marshal of the City of Baltimore, and will resume the command of his regiment with as little delay as practicable.

II.—The Major-General Commanding takes this occasion to express to Col. KENLY his sincere thanks for the patriotic, prompt and efficient discharge of his duties while acting in the above capacity.

III.—GEORGE R. DODGE, Esq., having been appointed Marshal of Police of the city, Col. KENLY will turn over to him all instructions pertaining to the duties which have been received at these head-quarters. By order of Major-Gen. BANKS.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SMUGGLING IN A SMALL WAY.

A large lot of quinine—now a scarce article in the South—reached Tennessee recently concealed in a show wagon, the driver of which started for some point in Indiana, crossed the river under the character of being the *avant* courier of a show, and so contrived to travel through Kentucky until he reached a congenial climate, making, it is said, ten thousand dollars by the trip. It is said that needles sell in the South for five cents each, and that two or three weeks since an individual smuggled into Nashville, in his trunk and about his person, a sufficient number to clear upwards of two thousand dollars. He has since made a similar speculation upon spool-cotton, also a scarce article, and like needles very likely to escape detection.

COL. KELLEY.

The citizens of Philadelphia recently presented Col. B. F. KELLEY, who was wounded at Philippa, with a regimental suit of clothes, with sash, sword, saddle, bridle, &c. He acknowledged the gift in the following terms:

WHEELING, Va., Thursday, July 18, 1861.

Messrs. Hugh Craig, Richard Price, Jr., and John Kilgore, Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN: By the same mail your two favors of the 25th May and 8th July were received some days since; but owing to the disability under which I am now laboring, and my consequent dependence upon the friendly offices of others, I have until to-day been unable to reply.

I received the regimental suit of clothes, with sash, sword, saddle, bridle, etc., whilst on the march from Wheeling to Grafton, and the dress-sword and pistols for bolster service, at the time of the receipt of your letters.

I am embarrassed for the want of language adequately to express my emotions of gratitude for the flattering and provident kindness and attention of yourselves and other friends in Philadelphia, whom you represent. I can only thank you, with the assurance that I am, by such acts as these, more than repaid for all that I have been able to accomplish. My earnest hope now is, that I may be speedily so far restored to health, as to be able to enter upon the active duties of the command of the First Brigade of Virginia Volunteers in the service of the United States, to which I have been recently promoted by my State, and I have further opportunities of proving my zealous devotion to the honor and interests of our beloved country.

The opportune presents with which you have honored us shall be most jealously guarded and preserved and I need hardly add will be worn in honor, so that you and my other friends may ever have the assurance that they have been worthily bestowed.

I am, gentlemen, you obedient servant and fellow-citizen, B. F. KELLEY.

MORALITY OF CAMP LIFE.

LEAVES FROM WASHINGTON'S DIARY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following extract from the orderly book of WASHINGTON, issued in general orders by the Commander at Cumberland, will show that he held profanity in utter abhorrence, and that he enforced rigid rules for its prevention. I extract from *Spark's Life*, Vol. 2, p. 167:

"Col. WASHINGTON has observed that the men of his regiment are very profane and reprobate. He takes this opportunity to inform them of his great displeasure at such practices, and assures them that if they do not leave them off they shall be severely punished. The officers are desired, if they hear any man swear, or make use of an oath or execration, to order the offender twenty-five lashes immediately, without a Court-martial. For the second offence he will be more severely punished."

Again from the orderly book, Aug. 3, 1776:

"The General is sorry to be informed that the foolish and wicked practice of profane cursing and swearing, a vice heretofore little known in an American Army, is growing into fashion. He hopes the officers will, by example as well as influence, endeavor to check it, and both they and the men will reflect that we can have little hope of the blessing of Heaven on our arms if we insult it by our impiety and folly. Added to this, it is a vice so mean and low, without any temptation, that every man of sense and character detests and despises it."

The following were his instructions to Brigadier-Generals, May 26, 1777:

"Let vice and immorality of every kind be discouraged as much as possible in your Brigade; and, as a chaplain is allowed to each regiment, see that the men regularly attend Divine worship. Gambling of every kind is expressly forbidden, as being the foundation of evil and the cause of many a brave and gallant officer's ruin."

AFFAIRS IN DAKOTAH TERRITORY.

Arrival of the New Territorial Officers—How to Reach the Territory—The Different Routes and their Desirability—Trouble with the Indians.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VERMILLION, D. T., Thursday, July 11, 1861.

Gov. JAYNE and Secretary HUTCHINSON arrived here on the 27th of May, since which time they have traveled about and made the acquaintance of most of the settlers. The people seem highly pleased with the appearance of these gentlemen, and are already satisfied that the Administration has sent to this Territory men of ability, integrity, experience and affability. Gov. JAYNE is from Springfield, Ill. He is about 37 years of age, and is a fine-looking and gentlemanly appearing man. Secretary HUTCHINSON is about 30 years of age, and is from Minnesota. He was, during the difficulties in Kansas, one of the prominent Free State men, and is generally well known in the States as such.

These officers entered at once upon their duties. The census is now being taken, and the first Territorial election for a Delegate to Congress and for the Legislature, will probably be held about the 1st of September. There seems to be no party feeling in the Territory, but a universal determination to uphold that Government which has given them their Territorial existence. There can be no doubt that a Territory, organized during these times of war, will be truly loyal.

I would say to those who intend to come to this Territory, that there are four different points, on three of which there is public conveyance.

One route is *viâ* St. Joseph and the Missouri River. Owing to the small amount of business, there will not, this year, be more than eight or ten thousand arrivals at Sioux City, and but two or three above that place. The distance from St. Joseph to Sioux City is about five hundred miles, and the fare is $16. This is the easiest route to the Territory.

Another route is *viâ* Burlington, or Iowa City and Des Moines, to Council Bluffs or Omaha. The distance from Des Moines to Council Bluffs is one hundred and twenty, and from Council Bluffs to Sioux City one hundred and ten miles. On this route there is a daily stage to Council Bluffs, and from Council Bluffs to Sioux City a tri-weekly stage.

A third route from Chicago is *viâ* Dubuque and Fort Dodge to Sioux City, by railroad to Cedar Falls, thence by stage to Fort Dodge, and from Fort Dodge to Sioux City, there is only a semi-weekly mail, carried with one horse; but as emigration increases over this route, there will soon be good vehicles put on, and it must become the principal route for persons coming from Chicago to Dakotah.

Another route is *viâ* St. Paul and Mankato Mine, thence by land to Sioux Falls, D. T. The distance from Mankato to Sioux Falls is about one hundred and forty miles. Over this distance, there is at present no public conveyance. At Sioux City, travelers will find respectable hotels. The place contains about six hundred inhabitants; the society is good. There is an Episcopal, Methodist, Congregationalist and Presbyterian church, a good high school, (public,) and many other evidences of a cultivated and prosperous community. This is the terminus of the Northern Iowa Railroad, which will probably be completed within a few years. It is but little more than a mile from Sioux City to the eastern boundary of the Territory.

On leaving Sioux City, persons will either go up the Big Sioux River, towards Sioux Falls, or up the Missouri. The Big Sioux River is navigable at some seasons of the year, with light draft boats, to Sioux Falls—a distance of a hundred miles. The navigation of the Missouri above Sioux City, is good whenever it is so below that place. For travelers wishing to go up the Missouri River, there is from Sioux City a good semi-weekly stage to Fort Randall, a distance of one hundred and forty miles. This is accomplished in good vehicles, and passengers can be made comfortable on this road. This route crosses the Big Sioux River three miles west by north from Sioux City, passes over a very fertile and level tract of country, until it reaches the Vermillion River, at the town of Vermillion, at the junction of the Vermillion and the Missouri; the distance from Sioux City to the Vermillion River is thirty-five miles. The region along this road is as rich, and in every particular as desirable, as in any portion of the country. There are many settlers on this road, and some farms under good cultivation and well fenced. Vermillion has a steamboat landing, contains two stores, two hotels, and several houses occupied by families. The country, for three miles around the town, is mostly taken and occupied by settlers, who are rapidly improving their farms. On the west side of the Vermillion there is a Norwegian settlement, containing over a hundred families, who have already done much in cultivating and improving their claims. These Norwegians make the best settlers in a new country. They are an industrious, hard-working people, inured to hardships and privations. The Vermillion is not navigable nor is there timber on this stream more than three miles above its mouth.

At Vermillion this road crosses the Vermillion River, and runs almost due West a distance of 24 miles, when it reaches the Dakotah River. This river is some 300 miles in length, and could be navigated by light-draft steamboats for more than a 100 miles. There is no timber, except a few scattering trees for 150 miles above its mouth, except the first five miles. The road crosses this river near its junction with the Missouri, and runs almost due west until it reaches a town called Yancton, situated on the Missouri. At present the Governor and Secretary make their head-quarters at this place. The Surveyor-General's office is also located here; and it will probably be the capital of the Territory. After leaving Yancton and running west about 50 miles, we come to the Indian Reservation, west of which is the Military Reservation, containing Fort Randall. At present the settlements are mostly along the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers. There are heavy bodies of timber on the former, and in places on the latter, but in the interior of the Territory there is but little timber.

Since I commenced writing, news has been received of Indian outrages, about four miles east from Sioux City. A man by the name of ROBERTS, together with a companion, while at work in a field, on Tuesday last, were killed and their horses were taken by the Indians. They were both scalped and badly cut in many places. About two weeks ago several horses were taken near Sioux City, and a portion of the Volunteer Company in that place, started after the Indians, and while a portion of them were in a house, they were fired upon and two of the whites were wounded. One of them was a brother of the ROBERTS recently killed. These Indians are supposed to be a lawless band who are not responsible to any tribe—the Lamos, those who committed the outrages on "Spirit Lake," a few years since. They understand well that the whites are at war among themselves, and believe that they will be unable to meet the Indians. It is very necessary that Government should send arms to the people in this territory, so that they can defend themselves. There are men enough, if they were armed, to defend themselves; but a large force of cavalry ought to go in pursuit of these bands and teach them a lesson. There is a great excitement at Sioux City about this affair. DAKOTAH.

JOHN C. CALHOUN A SECESSIONIST.

A Letter from a Grand-daughter of Charles Carroll, addressed to Edward Everett.

MARYLAND, July 13, 1861.

To the Hon. Edward Everett:

If I had not already been convinced that a proper understanding of the secession question was even yet a *desideratum*, in our own beloved land, a conclusive proof would have been afforded me by the recent letter of the Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, of my State, which I find appended to your magnificent oration of the 4th instant.

In a short time I shall publish a book, in which the American public will find a faithful and impartial exposition of the question, and the men who have involved the necessity for our present recourse to arms. Hence my notice of Mr. JOHNSON'S singular letter is not now to vindicate the truth of history, but to correct the *present* detriment which may arise from the grave errors and *non sequiturs* which are given the public, over the sign manual of his distinguished name.

Mr. JOHNSON, in his letter to you of the 24th ult., writes thus of the late JOHN C. CALHOUN on the question of nullification:

"Time and time again have I heard him, and with ever increased surprise at his wonderful acuteness, defend it on constitutional grounds, and distinguish it *in that respect* from the doctrine of secession. This last he never, with me, placed on any other ground than that of revolution. This, he said, was to destroy the Government, and no Constitution, the work of sane men, ever provided *for its own destruction*. The other was to preserve it, was, practically, but to amend it, and in a constitutional mode.

If such a heresy, therefore, as secession could rest on any individual name; if any mere human authority could support such an absurd and destructive folly, it cannot be said to rest on that of Mr. CALHOUN."

Mr. JOHNSON is unquestionably a gentleman of profound legal ability; but it is in vain for him, or any individual, to attempt to prove that the Secessionists assent or appeal to any other principle now than that which CALHOUN enunciated thirty years ago, in disseminating which he spent the labor of his entire life, and ruined two generations of Southern men, who have been educated to believe it. It is impossible for even Mr. JOHNSON to shield the memory of his friend from the indignant scorn which must attach to the name of CALHOUN throughout the ages of posterity, for it is the treasonable doctrine he strove to propagate and diffuse which is drenching the nation to-day in fraternal blood!

CALHOUN derived his first treasonable ideas of nullification and secession from the Hartford Convention, though from the odium which attached to it he artfully concealed while he Jesuitically falsified the doctrines of Mr. JEFFERSON, and made friends and disciples by making JEFFERSON appear as its founder and leader.

He was always ostensibly a *patriot*, while using the powers of an opulent intellect to subvert the liberties of the people and Government, for which our revolutionary fathers fought and died.

The secession doctrine was first openly promulgated by CALHOUN in his Fort Hill address, July 26, 1831; and it is now the doctrine of all traitors, without improvement, modification or emendation. In that address CALHOUN said:

"That the Constitution of the United States is in fact a compact, to which each State is a party, and that the several States or parties have a right to judge of its infractions, and in case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of power not delegated, they have the right, in the last resort—to use the language of the Virginia resolutions—'to interpose for arresting the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them.' This right of interposition thus solemnly asserted by the State of Virginia, be it called what it may—State right, veto, nullification, or by any other name—I conceive to be the fundamental principle of our system. Against these conclusive arguments, as they seem to me, it is objected that if one of the parties has the right to judge of infractions of the Constitution, so has the other, and that consequently in case of contested powers between a State and the General Government, each would have a right to maintain its opinion, as in the case when sovereign powers differ in the construction of treaties or compacts, and that of course it would come to be a mere question of *force*. The error is in the assumption that the General Government is a party to the *Constitutional compact*. The States, as has been shown, formed the compact, acting as sovereign and independent communities. The General Government is but its *creature*—a Government emanating from a compact between sovereigns, and partaking, in its nature and object, of the character of a *joint commission*, appointed to superintend and administer the interests in which all are jointly concerned, but having beyond its proper sphere *no more power than if it did not exist*. For if each party (State) has a right to judge them, under our system of Government, the final cognizance of a question of contested power would be in the States and not in the General Government. On no sound principle can the agents have a right to final cognizance as against the principals, much less to use *force* against them to maintain their construction of their powers. *How* the States are to exercise this high power of interposition which constitutes so essential a portion of their *reserved rights*, is a question that the States only are competent to determine."

This is the language of CALHOUN. To restate it in my own, his secession doctrine was that the General Government is the mere agent of the State, and that each State for itself has the right to arrest the acts of that agent within the territorial limits, and that the agent has no right to use force against the *principal* or State. This is the identical doctrine now used by the traitors, under the slogan, "*No coercion.*"

It is impossible for any mind to distinguish between secession and nullification, as each is the application of the same principle to the acts of the General Government. That is to say, *nullification* is the application to one or more of the acts of the agent within its territorial limits. *Secession* is to arrest *all* the acts, and dismiss the agent altogether! Here we clearly perceive that CALHOUN nor his followers to this day ever contended that this right is expressed in the Constitution, but simply claimed it only as a fundamental principle of our federative system.

In 1823, South Carolina in Convention ordained:

"That the several acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws for the imposing of duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities, are unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, and violate the true meaning and intent thereof, and are null and void and no law, nor binding on the citizens of the State or its officers.

"That the people of South Carolina will maintain the said ordinance at every hazard, and that they will consider the passage of any act of the Federal Government to *coerce* the State, *as inconsistent with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the Union*, and that the people of said State will henceforth hold themselves *absolved* from all further obligations to the other States, and will forthwith proceed to *organize a separate Government, and will do all other acts and things which sovereign and independent States may of right do.*"

This was termed "*nullification.*" In 1861, eleven States pass ordinances identical in principle, annuling *all* the National laws within their respective territorial limits. This is termed "*secession.*"

When South Carolina attempted to annul the tariff laws in 1832, she had no more grievance to settle than in 1861. The ordinance was purely a *non causa pro causa*. Gen. JACKSON'S election two weeks before its passage secured the repeal of the acts she had deemed objectionable; and the passage of that ordinance proved conclusively then, as now, the settled purpose of CALHOUN and his confederates to dismember our empire. CALHOUN was the first man who introduced Slavery as a political question in Congress. He organized a party for its propagation and spread, with the view of controlling the Government or destroying it. Until CALHOUN'S day the entire North, and almost the entire South, regarded Slavery as a social and political evil. Inconsistent with American Independence and our civil liberty. He persuaded Congress to violate the sacred right of petition, and to abridge the freedom of speech and of the Press. He brought slavery into our national diplomacy, and presented the American Government to other nations as its defender and upholder. CALHOUN was a man of the most inordinate ambition, and would ally himself with any party or faction which could have subserved his views. For example, a letter from Mr. CLAY to FRANCIS BROOKS, in 1832, proves from the facts that he was willing to support Mr. CLAY, at that day, for the Presidency, that he might control the party who supported him at the South, while a letter from Mr. WEBSTER, a short time previous, stated that as much as CALHOUN then hated JACKSON, he was half-reconciled to his candidacy for a second term, because he desired to be his successor four years later.

Mr. JOHNSON, no doubt, was very much impressed by the association with CALHOUN, as subsequent events disclosed. CALHOUN, in '44, was very desirous to be an independent candidate for the Presidency, and an effort was made to effect that result. But POLK was nominated by a convention of the Democrats, and CALHOUN dispatched a messenger to his home in Tennessee, promising him the electoral vote of South Carolina, and desiring to be Secretary of State. In the event of his election, which he then foresaw with certainty. JACKSON, however, was then alive, and the appointment was not tendered.

Mr. BENTON asserted that the mission to Tennessee related to the establishment of an organ at Washington, to supercede Mr. BLAIR'S *Globe*, but succeeding events gave it a deeper significance. CALHOUN opposed the Mexican war and the Administration of POLK, while constrained by the popularity of the war, with the people and the party, to smother his resentment.

In '48 CALHOUN was in favor of Gen. TAYLOR for the Presidency, upon the idea of his Buena Vista victory, and because, being a slaveholder, he expected to control him. He spoke against *Popular Sovereignty* to defeat Gen. CASS, whom he knew to be unmanageable, and sent YANCEY to the Convention to disrupt the Democratic Party. The result was the election of Gen. TAYLOR, and Mr. JOHNSON went to his Cabinet at the dictation of CALHOUN and his confederates, and against the wishes of many prominent Whigs. Gen. RUSK, then Senator from Texas, an admirer of Mr. JOHNSON and a disciple of CALHOUN, was much exercised from the fear that Mr. JOHNSON might fail to attain the position desired by his friends.

When Gen. TAYLOR died, Mr. JOHNSON'S resignation of the Attorney-Generalship was accepted by Mr. FILLMORE. He subsequently abandoned the Whig Party, and the great principles of the compromises of 1850, and manifested extraordinary activity and zeal in planning and carrying the Dred Scott decision through the Supreme Court—a decision which has done more to destroy the confidence of the American people in the judiciary than all other decisions combined. It was emphatically the first triumph of the wicked and anarchical doctrine of CALHOUN, in the Supreme Court, and it will ever rank as the most prominent act in the great drama of *secession*, and form the darkest page in American annals! But for that act the history of this war need never have been written. ANNA ELLA CARROLL.

FROM LONG BRANCH.

Where to go in Summer. How to go, and what to do when you get There—The Pulpit and the Stage Represented at the Sea-Shore—How to Bathe, and how to get Home Thereafter.

LONG BRANCH, Friday, July 19, 1861.

The great Summer problem, the one which agitates the minds of dwellers in the great City during July, to the exclusion of almost every other, is "Where shall we go to escape the heat, the dust, the noise and the glare of our crowded streets?" This year an additional consideration presents itself. The places of refuge are many, but which is the cheapest? Where may the highest amount of rural happiness be attained at the least cost? Let me solve the problem, good friends; go to Long Branch. Despite its somewhat discouraging name, Long Branch is in reality a very short cut to the sea-shore.

It is possible to start from New-York at 6 in the early morning, and enjoy a trip on the beautiful Bay while the salt is yet fresh on the sea-breeze, unless the lady whom you intend to gratify with the excursion disappoints you, and comes deprecatingly dragging along an hour or two after the boat has left the wharf. Disappointed in this, however, you can start again at 10—better late than never.

Stepping, with your lovely charge, on board of the trim little steamer *Sea Shore*, to be found at the foot of Robinson-street at that hour in the morning, a pleasant sail of about two hours' duration brings you to "the place where the cars start from." The car-traveling isn't quite so joyous an affair as the boating, but the ride is brief. By the time you've done wondering that Jersey corn doesn't differ much from the New-England cereal, you are at Long Branch. (Surely the road leading thereto should be called the "Grand Trunk," instead of the "Delaware and Raritan." This is in parenthesis.) Of course, you cause yourself to be transported, with your luggage and lady, to the Mansion House—in which house many rooms are provided for you. The LAIRD of the "Mansion"—for his name is written SAMUEL S. LAIRD—will give you anything you call for, except a cold reception. This latter luxury awaits you at the beach. Making your way down to "where the billows do break," you soon discover the man who hath charge of the big bath-tub. For the sum of 25 cents—and a small deposit to make sure that you do not run away with the clothes—he gives you permission to wade in the water, and he costumes you in one respect somewhat as the lilies of the valley are robed, insomuch as Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like you in a bathing suit. Minerva Matilda has retired to a separate *boudoir* to make her toilet. Very soon she emerges thence, looking very much like the reduced daughter of an affluent fish-woman, compelled, by an unfortunate concatenation of circumstances, (and the reverses of fortune,) to cry shrimps in a market where her mother once kept a stand, and dealt largely in clams. But as she is probably an old friend, you do not feel justified in cutting her acquaintance—notwithstanding the figure *she* cuts—but giving her an arm, convoy her into the surf. A large swell comes rushing up to greet you, and dampens your desire to go any further. After skipping about awhile, like a lame duck, and getting your hair full of sand, you conclude it is time to go ashore, having had a surfeit of the surf. Minerva Matilda urges you to this proceeding. She feels awkward without hoops, and says she doesn't like to have her clothes clinging so tightly to her "form," while people are looking on. Moreover, the young lady's mouth is full of seaweed—she bears some resemblance to the dove bringing the olive-branch to Noah, (that is, if the dove's feathers were wet,) and, like the primitive mariner aforesaid, you decide it is time to land. Having dried, and dined, and drank, you look over the register, and find that nearly 300 guests are there sojourning. You notice several distinguished names—BRIGNOLI, Rev. Dr. TYNG, LESTER WALLACK, and many other celebrities. Perhaps, not feeling at home among such distinguished company, you determine to leave, and come again another time. So you pay your bill, and take the carriage, and then the cars, and then the boat—see a sunset on the Bay, and reach home at the respectable hour of 8 P. M.; deposit Minerva Matilda at the maternal mansion, and retire to your solitary couch—if it isn't solitary, what business have you to be manœuvering with Minerva Matilda?—satisfied that you've done the correct thing. And now you know what to do in Summer-time, and how to do it.

C. H. W.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

HENS' NESTS—SURE REMEDY FOR EATING EGGS.—Fowls of all kinds, when laying, like a secret place, where their fellows cannot see them. Therefore, they do not like to squat down in the hennery, surrounded by a greedy flock, that are ready to pounce into the nest, as soon as an egg is layed, and devour it. Therefore, to gratify the hen's secretiveness, and at the same time save the eggs from being devoured by one of the flock, my practice has been, for a number of years, to make their nests in nail kegs—not those that are very small, nor the largest ones—but of those that will hold about one hundred pounds of nails. In years past, I have been accustomed to fill a keg about half full of straw for a nest; but, the past Winter, I have sawed all the kegs in two equal parts—knocking out the heads, and then nail a piece of cloth over the large end of each half keg, for a bottom. Any kind of old or new cloth may be tacked on with small trimming tacks. During the Winter, these half kegs are nailed up against the side of the hennery, about four feet from the floor. Hens that lay will soon learn that when they get into these nests, their fellows cannot see them, as they are completely secluded in their cosy little nests; and if they themselves are disposed to eat eggs, they find that, if they attempt it while standing on the edge of the keg, they cannot reach them conveniently; and if they hop down into the nest, and attempt to pick the eggs, they will roll down against their feet, and they soon learn that they are not able to pick hard enough in such a position to break the shell. I find that a cloth bottom is superior to a wooden bottom, covered with a nest of straw. As the weather becomes warmer, so that the hens seek nests in the yard, we make nests in secluded nooks, or the kegs might be removed from the hennery and nailed against the side of the fence, and a little roof made over them.

CONFINING POULTRY IN THEIR YARD.—Hens like a great range, and they always do infinitely better to run at large, most of the time, at least, than they will when confined even in a spacious poultry-yard. I allow my poultry-yard gates to be open as much as possible; and when it is desirable to keep the poultry in their yard, we are sure to let them out for two or more hours before night. This enables them to obtain food that they cannot find in their inclosure, such as bugs, worms, fresh grass and such like; and by keeping them in their yard during most of the day, all their eggs are layed in their nests in the yard or in the hennery; and as their time is limited for ranging about, they seldom stop to scratch much, even in the garden or other places. If they are let out of their yard in the former part of the day, they will soon be making nests, when the eggs will be lost, or will be into some mischief, when it will be difficult to get them back again; whereas, at evening they will return themselves, when the gates can be closed.—*Correspondent of the Country Gentlemen.*

POACHED EGGS.—Poached eggs make several excellent dishes; but poaching them is rather a delicate operation, as in breaking the eggs into the water, particular care must be taken to keep the white round the yolk. The best way is to open the small end of the egg with a knife. When the egg is done—it must be very soft—it should be thrown into cold water, where it may be pared, and its appearance improved before it is dished up. Poached eggs are served up upon spinach or stewed endive, or alone, with rich gravy, or with stewed onions. They may also be fried in oil until they are brown, when they form a good dish with rich gravy.

FOR RHEUMATISM.—One half-ounce of pulverized saltpetre, one half-ounce of camphor, mixed in one-half a pint of sweet oil. Bathe the parts affected before a fire or hot stove.

HOW TO MAKE BEER.—*White Spruce Beer.*—Three pounds of loaf sugar, five gallons of water, with enough of essence of spruce to give it a little flavor, a cup of good yeast, a little lemon-peel, if you have it; and, when fermented, bottle it up close. It is a delightful beverage in warm weather.

Ginger Beer.—One cup of ginger, one cup of molasses, one pail and a half of water, and a cup of lively yeast. In warm weather it may be made cold, but in cold weather, scald the ginger with two quarts of hot water, the rest cold. The yeast put in when slightly warm. It should be put in jars or bottles and securely corked. It is pleasant and lively, and will keep several weeks.

Common Small Beer.—A handful of hops to a pailful of water, a pint of bran, and half a pint of molasses, a cup of yeast and a spoonful of ginger.

Root Beer.—Take a pint of bran, a handful of hops, some twigs of spruce, hemlock or cedar; a little sassafras, or not, as you have it; roots of various kinds, plantains, burdocks, dock, dandelions, &c. Boil and strain; add a spoonful of ginger, molasses to make it pleasant, and a cup of yeast. When you want it soon, let one bottle stand where it is warm, and the rest will work cold. This for a gallon.

Molasses Beer.—Six quarts of water; two quarts of molasses; half a pint of yeast; two spoonsful of cream tartar. Stir all together. Add the grated peel of a lemon, and the juice may be substituted for the cream tartar. Bottle, after standing ten or twelve hours, with a raisin in each.

Hardest Drink.—Mix with five gallons of good water, half a gallon of molasses, one quart of vinegar, and two ounces of powdered ginger. This will make not only a very pleasant beverage, but one highly invigorating and healthful.

To Restore Acid Beer.—Stir a small quantity of saleratus with a spoonful of sugar, and it is even richer and better than at first. To be prepared as you use it.

Lemonade.—Take good lemons, roll them; then cut and squeeze them into a pitcher. Add loaf sugar and cold water, till it makes a pleasant drink. It should be sweet; it is sometimes too acid to be agreeable. Send round in small glasses with handles, or tumblers, a little more than half full. The best drink for parties.

NOTE.—Most of these drinks are very wholesome, especially for laboring men, in warm weather.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR COLDS.—A remedy never known to fail: Three cents' worth of licorice; three cents' worth of rock candy; three cents' worth of gum arabic. Put them in a quart of water, simmer them till thoroughly dissolved; then add three cents' worth of paregoric, and a like quantity of antimonial wine. Let it cool, and sip whenever the cough is troublesome. It is pleasant, infallible, cheap and good. Its cost is only fifteen cents.

A NEW VEGETABLE.—There has lately been exhibited, at several meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society, a new vegetable which promises to become a permanent institution among kitchen garden crops. It is a cabbage in the form of Brussels sprouts. The stem is about a foot high bearing on its summit a good-sized hearted cabbage of the ordinary character; but the stem is covered with small cabbages about the size of a small dessert apple, and these when cooked form an excellent dish, partaking of the flavor of a nice summer cabbage, and without the strong Savoy flavor which distinguishes the Brussels sprouts. The merit of producing this variety is due to Mr. Wm. Melville, Dalmeny Park Gardens, near Edinburgh, and a very good name to distinguish it would be to call it Dalmeny Sprouts.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 22, 1861.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	90	20 Hud. Riv. Railroad.	37¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	89¾	100 do b10	37¾
5,000 do	89¾	100 Harlem Railroad	11¾
25,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	81¾	100 do	11¾
4,000 Treas. 11 p'c. Nts	101¾	100 do	12
2,000 Treas. 6 p'c. 2 Year	99¾	150 do	11¾
2,000 Ill. Canal Bs. '60.	80	200 Harlem R. Pref'd.	27¾
1,000 Illinois Reg. Bs.	80	200 Ill. Cen. R. scrip. b4	67¾
34,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	45	100 do	67¾
2,000 do	44¾	100 Reading R	39
5,000 do	44¾	100 do b30	38¾
5,000 Virginia St. 6s..	48¾	100 do	38¾
5,000 do	48¾	600 do	39
1,000 Georgia St. 6s	85	100 do b60	39¾
22,000 N. Car. State 6s..	59	110 Mich. Cent. R	49¾
19,000 Missouri St. 6s..	45	300 do	45
8,000 do	44¾	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	15
5,000 do b10	45	15 do	15¾
2,000 do	44¾	100 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	23
4,000 Mo. 6s, Is. to Ill. & St. J. R.	50	100 do b30	33
3,000 Louisiana St. 6s.	57½	250 do b60	33
10,000 N. Y. State 7s, '64.	102¾	150 do	32¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	98	100 do s60	32¾
1,000 Find. River R. 1M.	106	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	b30 65¾
1,000 Ch. & Q. R. 8s	Is 91	100 do	65¾
20 Hanover Bank	70	200 do b30	65
35 Metropolitan Bank	90	300 do	65
20 Cumb. Coal Pref'd.	53¾	100 do	64¾
50 Pacific Mail St. Co.	74¾	210 Clev. & Tol. R	31
650 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	78	1000 do	31¾
100 do s10	77¾	100 do	31¾
100 do s10	77¾	320 Chic. & R. Isl. R	43¾
85 Erie Railroad	27	150 do b60	43¾
100 do	26¾	100 do b30	43¾
50 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	62	150 do	43¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U.S. 6s, '81, coup.	86	30 Mich. So. & N. I. G. Stk	29
26,000 Missouri State 6s	44¾	50 do	23¾
70,000 do	40¾	250 do	23¾
10,000 do	40¾	300 do	28
8,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	89¾	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	64
100 Bank of America	100	100 do	63¾
60 Mechanics' Bank	83	100 do	63¾
150 Pacific M. Stm. Co.	70	300 do	63
200 do	69	100 Galena and Chi. R.	61
100 N. Y. Central R.	74¾	300 do	60¾
550 do	74¾	200 Cleve. & Tole. R.	26
50 Erie Railroad	23¾	200 do	25¾
100 Hudson River R.	34	100 do	25¾
150 do	33¾	400 do	26
500 Reading Railroad	34	40 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	39
300 do	34¾	200 do	38
50 Mich. Central R.	42	100 do	37¾
250 do	41	200 do	38¾
100 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	13¾		

MONDAY, July 22—P. M.

The disaster to our Army in Virginia caused a fall of about *four* ℘ *cent.* on the Stock Exchange to-day. The adverse news was not received until the first call of the list at the early Board was nearly through with, and only then *via* Philadelphia; the dispatch, in this way, being questioned by a good many parties on the Street, until confirmed, about 1 o'clock, by the more direct advices from Washington. The most gloomy and depressing feeling, irrespective of the Stock Market, was indulged on the Street, and the excitement was profound as well as intense when the worst relation of the rout of the Army was made public. The effect upon Stocks is seen in the printed list of the Second Board sales, where Governments led off with a decline of 4 ℘ cent. from the morning prices, and 3 ℘ cent. from Saturday's sales; the State Stocks and Railway Shares following in about the same proportion. At the close of this Board the market was still feverish and prices very unsettled, some of the leading speculatives showing a slight tendency to rally from the lowest point.

Later in the afternoon the pressure to sell was less marked, and so heavy a fall as 4@5 ℘ cent. brought forward buyers at the close of the dealings, and prices were ¼@¾ ℘ cent. lower than the lowest sales. The following are about the comparative final quotations with Saturday's market:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Governments, '81	85¾	89	Ill. Central	64½	67¾
Missouris	40¾	44¾	Galena	61¼	63½
Tennessees	40¾	43¾	Rock Island	39	44¾
Virginias	40½	47	Toledo	26¼

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—DOMBEY AND SON—MISCHIEVOUS ANNE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The partial success of the National arms, which we chronicled yesterday, was followed by a disaster which more than counterbalanced it, and Gen. MCDOWELL's command, instead of pushing, victorious, through the Rebel lines at Manassas Junction, has fallen back, and now re-occupies the intrenched position at Arlington Heights and Alexandria, having been terribly cut up, and having lost a great number of cannon and other appliances of war. From among the numerous and evidently exaggerated statements which have reached us, it is impossible to extract the exact truth relative to the cause and progress of this retrograde movement, and we must leave it for our correspondents, and the official dispatches shortly to be published, to place the matter clearly before the public. It is encouraging to know, however, that the latest telegrams which reach us are of a decidedly more cheerful character than the first ones. It appears that up to the date of our latest dispatches from the battle-field on Sunday evening, the greatest success was attending the movements of our Army. The Engineer Corps were about erecting a pontoon bridge across Bull's Run, the batteries were being unmasked one after the other, and the enemy were seemingly in retreat, when a terrible panic broke out among the teamsters, who had incausiously advanced too far, which was communicated to the numerous body of civilians present, and subsequently to some of the volunteers,—the result of which was finally a general retreat. Our losses, in killed and wounded, only a partial list of which we are able to give this morning, are frightful, though not so bad as at first represented. It is useless to give estimates, as they are wholly unreliable. The forces engaged on our side were greatly inferior to those of the enemy, which are believed to have numbered, after the addition of JOHNSTON's command, some *ninety thousand*, while those of the National actually in the battle did not exceed *twenty thousand*.

The Government is taking prompt measures to retrieve the great disaster. Gen. MCCLELLAN has been summoned from Western Virginia, where the command is to devolve upon Gen. ROSENCRANZ, and will immediately take command of the Army of the Potomac. The Army at Washington is to be at once reorganized and increased—large reinforcements being already ordered forward—and measures will be taken for the recommencement of offensive operations at the earliest possible moment.

The statement made yesterday, in some of the dispatches received from Washington, that Gen. PATTERSON's command had succeeded in forming a junction with that of Gen. MCDOWELL, proves to have been untrue. Gen. PATTERSON was on the 21st still near Harper's Ferry, awaiting the arrival of Gen. BANKS. A letter from a member of his command gives as a reason for the movement from Martinsburgh to Charlestown, that the road between the former place and Winchester was lined with masked batteries.

The proceedings of Congress, yesterday, were extremely interesting and important, in view of the temporary disaster which has fallen upon the National arms, to which several passing allusions were made. In the Senate, the bill to increase the Medical Corps of the Navy was passed. The bill to provide for iron-clad ships and floating batteries, and the joint resolution providing for a Board to examine the Stevens floating battery at Hoboken, were passed. The bill providing for the confiscation of the property of persons found in rebellion against the Government was passed, after being amended so as to include slaves. The amendment was opposed by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, who called for the yeas and nays upon it, when it was agreed to with only six dissenting votes. A resolution was offered by Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, and referred to the Military Committee, declaring it the policy of the Government to organize a standing Army of 150,000 men. The Senate soon afterwards went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned. In the House, the Senate bill to refund duties on arms imported by loyal States was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means. A bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, providing for the organization of a Home Guard, to be held at command of the Government. Mr. VANDEVER, of Iowa, offered a resolution, which was at first objected to, but subsequently passed, declaring that the maintenance of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union are paramount duties, and that no diasters shall discourage us from their performance. Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, then again pressed his resolutions, offered a few days ago, declaring that the present civil war has been forced upon us; that the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation, and that as soon as the law is vindicated the war ought to cease. They were passed with only two dissenting votes. Resolutions of thanks to the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania troops which passed through Baltimore on the 19th of April were passed. A resolution was adopted, calling upon the President for copies of the correspondence with Foreign Governments with reference to maritime rights. Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, offered a resolution inquiring whether the so-called Southern Confederacy has in its employ any Indians, and to what tribes they belong. It was amended so as to include a similar inquiry relative to negroes, and passed. A bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and passed, providing for refunding to the States the expenses incurred in equipping and forwarding troops.

A letter from on board the steam-frigate *Roanoke*, gives the particulars of the cruise of that vessel from Hampton to the entrance of Charleston harbor, where she is at present stationed on blockading service. She discovered a shore battery at Cape Hatteras, supported by a considerable party of rebels, and exchanged shots with it, with considerable effect, but on account of the shallowness of the water, she could not approach near enough to use her broadside guns. The same cause prevented an attack upon the rebel batteries at the mouth of Cape Fear River. A vessel was discovered, on the 18th, standing in towards the shore, and on being overhauled by the *Roanoke*, was found to have been deserted precipitately by her crew. She was probably a privateer. She was stripped by the *Roanoke*, and burnt. There are now blockading the harbor of Charleston, the *Wabash*, the *Vandalia*, the *Roanoke*, and the *Union*.

Another privateer is reported as cruising off Cape Hatteras in the shape of a pilot-boat looking schooner, of only sixty feet in length, with coppered bottom, painted a deep lead color, and having a crew of some thirty men, and a long gun amidships. This cruiser overhauled and brought to with her gun, the British schooner *Teviot*, of Nassau, N. P., July 19th, and after satisfying themselves as to her nationality, allowed her to proceed. The *Teviot* arrived at this port yesterday morning. The three privateersmen of the *Sumter*, who were overpowered and made prisoners by Capt. STROUT and crew of the brig *Cuba*, were yesterday brought to the Marshal's office and committed to the Tombs. The colored steward, TILLMAN, and his comrade STEDING, who killed the three pirates on board the schooner *S. J. Waring*, and brought the vessel into this port, were also at the United States Marshal's office, and were waited upon by a large number of persons who congratulated TILLMAN on his method of disposing of his captors. The pirates had devised a plan of selling him into slavery as soon as they reached Charleston. They waited on the underwriters by invitation, and related the particulars of their capture by the JEFF. DAVIS, and the subsequent events connected with the recapture.

The steamship *North American* passed Father Point on her way to Quebec yesterday, with European advices four days later. She left Liverpool on the 11th, and Londonderry on the 12th inst. She brings $30,000 in specie, and announces the sailing of the *Glasgow*, on the 10th, with £190,000, and the *Bavaria* with £9,000. The proceedings of the British Parliament were uninteresting. Lord PALMERSTON, however, had received a deputation who called upon him in reference to the Slave trade, and had stated to them that the Spanish Government had recently sent to the coast of Africa several cruisers, and that the Government of the United States were now doing more than ever for the suppression of the traffic. Lord HERBERT, it was positively stated, had resigned his position as Secretary of War, and Sir N. C. LEWIS was spoken of as his successor. Lord JOHN RUSSELL had also been waited upon by a deputation of Mexican Bondholders, and had promised that energetic measures should be takena gainst Mexico. The Emperor of Russia had, it is stated, visited Moscow, and had been treated with great indignity there.

The fall in Stocks at the disaster to our Army in Virginia, yesterday, was about *four per cent.* the list round. Late in the afternoon, after the various newspaper dispatches were published, up to 4½ o'clock, the market recovered ¼@¾ per cent., closing unsettled: New-York Central, 74¼ against 78 on Saturday; Government Stock, 85¼ against 89 on Saturday.

The news of the retreat of the Union Army, under Gen. MCDOWELL, checked business transactions materially yesterday. Flour was quiet, though prices favored buyers. Wheat was in fair demand and desirable lots were firm. Corn was actively sought after at full rates. Groceries were lightly dealt in, as were also Provisions, Cotton, Hay, Hides, Leather, Oils and Naval Stores. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Tallow. Whisky was dull and heavy. The freight engagements were limited.

The Disaster in Virginia.

There is no occasion to belittle the calamity which has fallen upon the country. The gallant Army of the Union has been routed and put to flight by the Army of the rebels; and if, from the fragments enough material can be gathered to insure the immediate safety of the Capital, the nation will have a melancholy and imperfect reason for congratulation. The plot of this tragedy it is hardly worth while to analyze. We only know that recoiling from their exposed encounter with hostile batteries, on Thursday last, our troops had prepared themselves for an exhibition of greater strength and more desperate valor; and that up to a certain hour on Sunday afternoon, these preparations had borne fruit in a series of brilliant successes, in which three powerful batteries of the enemy had been captured. At this moment, the foe seemed to have redoubled his forces, and to have brought to the struggle with our exhausted, but courageous fellows, a renewed and irresistible power, against which they found themselves unable to make head. Upon our lines of exhausted and inexperienced soldiers, hostile cavalry in great numbers charged impetuously; a species of assault for which they had no preparation, and which only veterans know how successfully to repel. A panic retreat followed; artillery, baggage, arms are abandoned to an enemy which, strange to say, made no pursuit; and the defeated only paused within the lines of their distant intrenchments. To attempt any diminution of this victory of the rebels would be absurd self-delusion. The world will tell over the count of dead and wounded; the guns, nearly a hundred in number, captured by the victors, and the standard seized—alas, that the starry flag of our fathers should be that standard—and from these elements will determine the real magnitude of the National loss.

Nor is it now worth while to enter with a spirit of bitterness into the causes which have produced this hapless result. They will suggest themselves in various forms, and with more or less weight to the mind of every intelligent observer. This only may be said in general terms, that had our preparations been as thoroughly matured as was desired by Gen. SCOTT, there is no likelihood that the calamity would have happened. It is notorious, that the veteran General-in-Chief consented with the utmost reluctance to order the advance until another fortnight should elapse. That interval was required to bring MCCLELLAN and PATTERSON to the points designated by our leader's plan of the campaign; and to afford such additional strength to BUTLER as should enable him to make a simultaneous advance. No man knew better than Gen. SCOTT that the long delay we had indulged in concentrating our strength at Washington, had been employed if possible, with double zeal by the rebels in Virginia to strengthen their position; and to increase the number and efficiency of their forces. While, therefore, in the infancy of their plans, and before their immense preparations had been completed, it might have been sensible to exhort the Government to "march precipitately on Richmond," that advice has for weeks past been the sheerest madness, and it became the duty of every citizen to await patiently the moment when our consummate Commander should declare the movement safe, as well as expedient. Unhappily, this duty has not been fulfilled. Popular clamor, promoted by certain reckless journals, whose senseless and incessant cry of "Onward to Richmond," has had this disastrous echo. Acted upon by those who surrounded the General-in-Chief, and they magnifying the volume of the public demand, have persuaded, and even coerced their leader to a measure which his experienced judgment wholly disapproved. It is because this insane clamor has been indulged, and the advice of Gen. SCOTT has been overruled, that we stand in the midst of these ruins. We gave to the enemy, who had already in his favor the odds of position and defence, the odds also of numbers, and what other result could follow? The people have required precipitancy, and they have it with all its consequences.

But, although we have suffered a disastrous defeat, the course of events may make it something better than a national calamity. In one respect it will unquestionably prove a great national blessing. It does not weaken in an appreciable degree our strength either in men or munitions of war. It is only a mortifying experience, which will, we believe, secure us from its repetition. It is far better that it should happen at Manassas Gap than at Richmond. We can now reorganize and reconstruct an army which has been too suddenly improvised and led into the field, to have acquired the coolness and training of veterans, which were predicated by it. We do not distrust in the slightest degree, the courage and soldier-like qualities of those who fled, when properly disciplined and exercised. Our successes in Western Virginia and Missouri, show the materials of which our Armies are composed. The defeat at Manassas Gap is an accident which need not, should not be repeated. It should arouse us to a proper sense of the magnitude of the crisis, and of the steps to be taken for a vigorous, methodical and successful prosecution of the war. We have given way long enough to impetuosity and confidence, which are our National foibles, and which count success as achieved because it is desired. But a genuine earnestness underlies the excitable temperament of our people, and will now infuse itself into the conduct of affairs. Thus far the whole campaign has been a holiday parade. We hear accepted Generals and Colonels by scores simply because they presented themselves for commissions. For all such haste and improvidence, we have reaped only the legitimate fruits. But they have all come in good time to sober our people and lead them to final victory. The civil service equally needs similar reconstruction and reform. We are harboring, to-day, at Washington, and feeding from the public treasury, legions of spies, who, every evening, communicate to Richmond, and to the rebel Generals, the condition and movement of all our forces, and, we have no doubt Cabinet conferences, as well as the plans of our military officers. We have thus far only played, not enacted war. We have not yet got over those amicable weaknesses that lost us Fort Sumter and Harper's Ferry. We have something else to do instead of catching rebels one day and letting them go the next. We are engaged in a contest with a bitter and unrelenting enemy, who has been for years preparing for a contest which has only occupied our attention for three short months. Let us estimate properly the nature and magnitude of the work before us. We need not have the slightest doubt of its speedy and successful issue. Adversity is a beneficent teacher, but we learn what is our first, should be our last lesson.

The War Tax.

It is admitted on all hands, that the money to be raised on loan, by the Government during the present fiscal year, will fall short of its actual necessities, by at least eighty millions—and that taxation, either direct or indirect, or both, must be resorted to, without delay, to provide for the deficiency. The very interesting question then arises, and one which Congress must decide before adjourning—on whose shoulders, or, in other words, on what species of property, shall this heavy burden be imposed? We see by the amended Tariff Act, just received from Washington, that Congress has acted in part on that branch of the subject embracing "indirect" taxation, by taxing tea *fifteen* cents, coffee *five* cents, and sugars of different kinds from *two and a half* to *six* cents a pound, with some increase of pre-existing rates on some other articles of less importance. It is estimated that the additional revenues provided by this bill, necessarily fluctuating with the consumption of the articles taxed, will yield about thirty-five millions. That amount, we fear, will do little more than supply the deficiency of our pre-existing revenues in paying the ordinary expenses of the Government. True it is, that not only those expenses, but all the expenses of the War, might be largely reduced, if anything like a rigid or prudent economy could find its way into Congress,—but we despair of that. We believe our faithful representative, Mr. CONKLING, and his associates on the Retrenchment Committee, to be gentlemen of pure character and patriotic aims, but we are admonished by all past experience not to indulge the romantic hope, that any Committee will be permitted to abridge, to any material extent, the salaries or perquisites or means of depredation of favored officeholders.

The main question then stands baldly and nakedly before the people: How is the interest to be paid on the Government loans? Congress has directed two hundred and fifty millions to be borrowed. Will they venture to go home and leave no provision for paying the interest? Will they, dare they countenance, either by action or inaction, the spendthrift policy of compounding the interest by further loans of principal, hurrying the Treasury headlong into bankruptcy? or, will they adopt the honest suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and come promptly and boldly to the point which, sooner or later, and in spite of any momentary delay for shallow party purposes, they must inevitably reach—*a direct tax to pay the interest, and in due time to redeem the principal of the debt?*

The assessed value of the real and personal property of the "United States,"—so well denominated by Chief-Justice MARSHALL, "*the name* given to our *Great Republic*, composed of States and Territories,"—according to the recent census, is $16,102,924,116, or, in round numbers, sixteen thousand millions. In the ten years from 1850 to 1860, the last golden decade of our National prosperity, it rose to that immense amount from $7,135,780,228, the valuation of 1850,—being a clear increase of $8,868,789,059,—figures, at any rate, of sufficient size to show that the "Great Republic" was and is worth fighting for. Of this unprecedentedly rapid accumulation of wealth, the eleven States now in rebellion had acquired $5,202,166,107; the eleven loyal Atlantic States, from Maine to Maryland inclusive, $6,014,969,549; the ten loyal Western States north of the Ohio, $3,456,390,318; Kentucky and Missouri, now struggling with treason, open and covert, $1,110,566,039; the two Pacific States, $236,705,240; and the District of Columbia and the four Territories $82,227,353.

The Government will hardly collect any tax for the coming year, and perhaps not for several succeeding years, from the eleven unhappy States, already nearly ruined by rebellion. If cordially paid, as probably it would be in all the other States, the value of their property, from which it would be contributed, would be $10,900,758,009, a tax on which of a quarter of one per cent., would yield $27,251,895, or about $25,000,000, after deducting the necessary cost of collection.

We state these valuations, as was done in part in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, only for the purpose of showing the pecuniary ability of the loyal States, and the probable amount of yearly tax they would bear as a body, without serious murmur or resistance. By the terms of the Constitution, taxation is not apportioned among the States by any valuation of property whatever, but solely and expressly in the ratio of population, to be determined by the National census, according to the stipulated "Federal ratio," by which slaves are counted at three-fifths. No direct tax, therefore, is ever laid by Congress in the form of a percentage on property, but always in a gross sum, which the very act imposing the tax apportions among the States in the federal ratio.

The tax of 1813, of $3,000,000 in gross, was thus apportioned by Congress, not only among the States, but also among the several counties of the respective States, according to federal population. The tax of 1815, for $6,000,000 in gross, was apportioned by Congress only among the States. It will be obvious that any other mode of apportionment, and especially any attempt to levy a general tax on property throughout the Union, according to State valuations, would lead to incessant wrangling among the States, each seeking to depress its own valuation at the expense of its neighbors. The unworthy contrivances of many of the assessors in the rural districts of our own State, shamelessly and avowedly undervaluing their own counties, and openly violating their official oaths, for the purpose of robbing the populous cities more truly valued, afford sufficient warning in this respect.

Congress must, therefore, impose the tax, whatever it may be, in a gross amount, and apportion it constitutionally among the States, according to federal population, and wholly without respect to their geographical or pecuniary condition. If thirty millions be the sum levied, Kansas, freshly born, and just emerging from the wilderness, must furnish $107,613; while ancient Rhode Island, with all its manufacturing wealth and luxurious civilization, will pay but $175,445. The remote prairies of youthful Iowa, with corn at ten cents a bushel, will contribute $678,133; while thrifty old Connecticut, snugly settled on the sea-board, with her two centuries of money-making "notions," will pay but $462,321. Such, however, is the compact of the Constitution, and it cannot lawfully be disregarded.

Of the thirty millions, the constitutional quotas of the eleven rebel States would be $7,730,974; no part of which could be relied on for meeting the interest of the public debt for the coming year. The residue, $22,270,026, if duly paid by the loyal States, would just about suffice, after deducting the cost of collection, to pay the interest at 7 per cent. on $300,000,000 of the National debt. No direct tax is ever collected or paid without more or less difficulty; and in the present peculiar emergency, it may very probably become necessary, for the relief of the people of some of the States, as was done in 1813 and in 1815, for the Governments of those States themselves, if not restrained by their local Constitutions, to assume and anticipate their respective quotas—especially if tempted, as they then were, by a reduction of 15 per cent. for prompt payment.

To the weary tax-payers of this, our long-suffering, basely-plundered City, we can only say, that the time has come to look the matter full in the face, and gather up courage to permanently assume their portion, about one-half, of the yearly burden of at least $3,905,878—the State quota of thirty millions—in addition to the annual exactions they now endure from the State and City Governments.

A prolongation of the war, bringing with it a corresponding increase of expenditure and debt, may possibly double or treble this yearly imposition. For the first year, it will add about a quarter per cent. to our present grievous load of nearly two per cent. per annum. Perchance, in the providence of God, the weight of this last ounce may press the maddened and half-ruined masses to a united, vigorous and successful effort to expel forever the corrupt and scheming politicians who buy themselves into office—City, State and National—for the very purpose of plundering the public, under the forms of law. Should that be the result, the quarter per cent., righteously paid for fighting the open enemies of the Republic, will have very cheaply purchased our deliverance from an enemy within our very vitals, far more insidious, and quite as dangerous and destructive.

THE RETAKING OF THE WARING.—The manner of the retaking of this prize of the rebel privateer is one which, however humanity may shudder at its contemplation, yet is in accordance with the rules and among the hard necessities of war. The man who achieved it is entitled to the respect and commendation of his countrymen. That his skin is not white should make no difference in this respect. It was an act of heroism which nothing but patriotism could inspire, and the courage with which he executed it shows that he is possessed of the heart of a true man.

We see by a morning cotemporary that he was confined in the House of Detention in White-street as a witness. This ought not to have been. The imprisonment of witnesses is a measure of doubtful policy at best, and though necessary occasionally to secure the punishment of crime, yet it should never be permitted unless the necessity be apparent. The discretion vested in the magistrate to demand of a witness security for his appearance beyond his own recognizance, is one that should be wisely exercised. It should not be permitted to take away the liberty of a man without some evidence that he intends to disobey the process of the courts requiring his attendance on the examination or trial of criminals against whom his testimony is regarded as material. In this case we cannot but think that injustice, however unintentional, has been done to one whose bravery demands praise rather than imprisonment at the hands of the authorities.

The Feeling of the City.

We have never seen a more wide-spread manifestation of surprise, mingled with sorrow, than that exhibited by all classes, yesterday afternoon, on receiving the startling intelligence of the sudden retreat of the National forces from their late scene of glorious conflict. The event stood in such singular contrast with the indomitable courage exhibited on the preceding day by all our regiments, and especially those this City had sent to the field, that the desire was universal to find some explanation for a reverse so unexpected. Even yet the cause is not fully apparent, and we can but await further tidings.

But the feeling of surprise, sanctified by sorrow, for the gallant soldiers sadly sacrificed in this disastrous retreat, soon gave way to a stern and deep determination in every bosom, to spare no effort, either in men or money, at once to supply their places and avenge their death, and further to increase the efficiency of the Army of the Union, with all possible dispatch, to such a degree, both in numbers and discipline, as to effectually prevent the recurrence of any similar disaster. The great desire seemed to be, to find the speediest mode of action, through some organized body adequate to the purpose.

An informal meeting of some of our leading citizens was hastily assembled yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of the Union Defence Committee, and within an hour after the news had reached the City. The most spirited and unflinching resolution was exhibited to support to the last extremity the cause of the country, and to invoke all the resources of the City, public or private, in aid of the Government.

Several of the members of the Defence Committee were present individually, assisting by their experience and counsel, but a quorum not being within reach at the moment, a formal meeting of their body was called for to-day at 1 o'clock. Their resolute and patriotic spirit, fully seconding the public feeling, and overlooking all minor causes of discontent with any of the public authorities, will insure their cordial and efficient coöperation in any action of our citizens at large, in sustaining the honor of the American arms, and furnishing the means of supplying, in fullest measure, any losses experienced in the disaster of yesterday.

Jefferson Davis Recognized at Last.

The Message of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS is by no means a cheerful paper. On the contrary, as far as we have received extracts or versions of it, it seems to be burthened with complaints of the United States and Mr. LINCOLN, the President. Indeed, a person who should read only Mr. DAVIS' side of the story, and should be so verdant as to put any faith in his truth and sincerity, would come to the conclusion that Mr. DAVIS is a badly-treated President, and the United States a Government entitled to little consideration on the score of honor and humanity.

Mr. DAVIS says that Mr. LINCOLN pretended not to design war on the seceding States, and at the same time went on preparing to suppress their action; that he pretended not to design reinforcing Fort Sumter, and at the same time made all his preparations and attempted it; that he ignored the existence of the Confederate States as a distinct and independent nation, and by his blockade, his embargo and his enormous preparations for war upon the Southern insurgents, he necessarily and logically concedes that they are alien and independent.

This last point Mr. DAVIS dwells upon as if he thought it a particularly strong one. The existence of the Union's dissolution is admitted, forsooth, because of the gigantic measures taken to prevent such a catastrophe! Mr. DAVIS has been begging the United States Government to "let him alone," and acknowledge his thieving dynasty, but his Commissioners at Washington have had no success at all. He has sent his roving envoys abroad in search of some nation to recognize him, but no enlightened country in Europe has been found willing to receive his overtures, It only remains that he apply to the Barbary States or to the King of Dahomey, and he will have exhausted his possibilities of recognition. Japhet in search of a father had not a more protracted and weary work before him than Mr. DAVIS appears to have; and without prospect of the success that crowned the former's efforts.

In the midst of his perplexities for foreign recognition, it is not surprising that Mr. DAVIS should catch eagerly at the semblance of recognition by so respectable a Government as that of the United States, even though that recognition should be with the vizor down, and in the language of war. Mr. DAVIS' argument is this:

"These enormous preparations—a distinct avowal that the United States are engaged in a conflict with a great and powerful nation—compelled to abandon the pretence of dispersing rioters and suppressing insurrection—and driven to the acknowledgment that *the Union is dissolved, they recognize the separate existence of the Confederate States by indirection.*"

Who shall now say that Mr. DAVIS is not equal to the exigencies of his position? Who shall deny that his logic is quite as potent as his sword? Indeed, is it not more so? For his logic achieves what his sword has failed to win—an admission of the existence of two Governments in the place of the old Union.

We are reminded by Mr. DAVIS, in this part of his message, of a vain-glorious peasant, who once boasted that "his King had spoken to him." "What did he say to you?" inquired anxious and envious friends. "Get out of the way, d—n you, or I'll kick you." And so the United States have "recognized" and spoken to DAVIS and his rebels.

A NEW COMMANDER.—The call of Gen. MCCLELLAN to assume command of the forces upon the Potomac, is perhaps the most judicious change the Government could make in the leadership. Not that Gen. MCDOWELL has exhibited any deficiency of soldierly qualities, or courage, or talents as a commander. But the prejudice of a defeat cannot fail to impair the confidence of his men; for the soldier is apt to regard with almost superstitious distrust the ill-fortune that has attached itself even momentarily to their General. To be led by one who has never been beaten, is a victory half earned; and we have reason to believe the experience and skill of Gen. MCCLELLAN will earn the rest.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

Resignation of the British Secretary of War.

Statements of Lord Palmerston Regarding the Slave-trade.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

FATHER POINT, Monday, July 22.

The *North American*, from Liverpool 1 P. M. of the 11th, *via* Londonderry 5 P. M. of the 13th, passed Father Point at 9 A. M.

She brings 174 passengers and $30,000 in specie.

The latest news *via* Londonderry has not come to hand.

[A serious interruption in the working of the lines between Montreal and Quebec prevented the receipt of the news till late last night.—ED.]

The *Jura* reached Liverpool on the morning of the 10th.

The *City of Baltimore* arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 7th.

The *Glasgow*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 10th, has nearly £190,000 sterling.

The *Bavaria* had about £9,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings were devoid of interest.

The resignation of Lord HOBART, as Secretary of War, which has been reported, has certainly taken place, although it is not officially announced. Sir N. C. LEWIS is spoken of as his successor.

Mr. CARDWELL takes the Home Secretaryship.

The Queen's Cup, representing the championship in rifle-shooting, was finally disposed of at Wimbledon, in favor of Mr. JOSSLIN, a member of the Middlesex Corps. The shooting was far in advance of that of last year.

Lord PALMERSTON had received the deputation relative to the Slave-trade. He stated that the rebuke he administered to the Spanish Government recently, had induced them to send off to the Coast of Africa a number of cruisers. The Government of the United States were now doing more than they ever did before, to suppress the Slave-trade.

The *Herald* gives us a rumor that Mr. GREGORY, Member of Parliament for the County of Galway, had accepted the Lordship of the Treasury, vacated by Mr. DAGMELL, on account of the Government action on the Galway contract.

FRANCE.

It is reported that the French Minister at Turin will be M. VENNEDETTI, who is said to have the strongest sympathy with the Italian cause.

The Bourse was firm and animated; Rentes, 67f. 85c.

SWITZERLAND.

Mr. STAMPFLED had been elected President of the Swiss Confederation, for 1862, and Dr. FURRER, Vice-President.

ITALY.

M. LAMORICIERE had declined to resume command of the Pope's Army.

M. MAZZINI had published a manifesto, lamenting the present state of inaction, and asserting that Italy and Turin had lost during the past six months, rather than gained ground, and calls on the Covernment to give a new impulse to the Garibaldi movement.

AUSTRIA.

The following is the reply given by the Emperor to the President of the Hungarian Diet, on the presentation of the address:

I have observed with satisfaction the cutiful readiness with which the estates and representatives of Hungary have met the desire I lately expressed, and entertaining the nope that that the estates and representatives of the country will receive in the same spirit the reply which I am about to give to the address of the Diet, solely in the interest of the country and for the general good of my people, I will give this, my reply, as soon as possible.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Grand Trunk Railway, of Canada, have issued a second report. They recommend that some one of skill and experience be forthwith sent to have temporarily the entire control of its affairs in Canada, and negotiate with the Canadian Government. Mr. WATKINS, a prominent official, has been selected.

Mr. TEN BROECK emphatically contradicts the statement in *Bell's Life* that he intends to sell his stud and retire from the turf. He has no such intention.

The Danish Concession, upon which the projected North Atlantic Telegraph was founded, is about to be transferred to new hands. A working Company is to be established to lay cables.

The official report of the loss of the *Canadian* exonerated the captain and officers, but suggests that steamers do not go through the Straits of Belle Isle before the 20th of June.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in response to a deputation of Mexico bondholders, promised energetic measures against Mexico.

It is asserted that Prince NAPOLEON will probably visit America.

NAPOLEON, in a letter to the Minister of Marine, suggests that France engage laborers in India for the French colonies, as the introduction of negroes into the colonies is prohibited after July, 1862.

The Mirés case has been concluded. Judgment is to be given on the 11th.

The Bourse is quiet. Rentes 67f. 75c.

The Republican outbreak in Spain has been totally suppressed. Nharly all of the leaders are in the hands of the troops.

There are rumors of a probable interview between NAPOLEON and the Queen of Spain.

Both Houses of the Hungarian Diet having agreed to Mr. DEAK's original address to the Emperor, the Presidents of the Diet were at Vienna to present the address reported.

The Emperor of Russia was treated with great indignity at Moscow.

The India and China mails have arrived. News unimportant. Copious rains had fallen in the east of India.

The mails from the West Coast of Africa have been received.

The bark *Flight*, of Boston, was seized by the British vessel *Oder*, with 500 slaves on board.

Commercial Intelligence by the North America.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 11.

The sales for the three days, including to-day, have been 37,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 12,000. The market closed firm at fully previous rates.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market had an upward tendency, and all kinds of goods were slightly higher, checking business.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKETS.

The weather was favorable for the crops. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and WAKEFIELD, MARSH & Co. report FLOUR quiet at 25s.@28s. for American. WHEAT quiet, but steady; Red, 10s. 6d.@11s. 9d.; White, 11s.@12s. 6d. CORN steady; Mixed, 28s. 6d.@29s.; White, 31s.@32½s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF firm, and active for fine. PORK steady. BACON dull, at 40s.@41s. LARD steady, at 49s.@50s. TALLOW quiet; North American, 40c.@40s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN firm, at 6s. 4d.@6s. 6d. for Common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 48s.@49s. ASHES quiet, at 32s. 6d. for Pots, and 34s. for PEARLS. SUGAR firm. PHILADELPHIA BANK, 10s. 6d. COFFEE quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed at 89¾@89¾ for Money and 90⅛@90¼ for the August account.

Funds on the 10th firm, and Consols advanced ¼. In the discount market the demand was rather active at 5⅛@5¾, but there were but few transactions below the highest figure. Applications at the Bank were moderate.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS steady. SUGAR firm. TEA quiet but steady. RICE steady. TALLOW 50s. 6d. LINSEED OIL buyers at 30s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm and slightly higher; sales at 52s. 6d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales of Illinois Central shares at 38¾@38 discount. Erie Shares at 21⅛@21¼.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 22, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 28 bbls. of Ashes, 12,870 bbls. Flour, 403 bbls. Corn Meal, 207,525 bushels Wheat, 94,867 bushels Corn, 5,993 bushels Rye, 6,033 bushels Oats, 7,322 bushels Malt, 1,048 pkgs. Provisions, and 513 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 60 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½@$5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day: 150 bags Laguayra, on private terms; and 370 bags Rio, at 12¼c. @14¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been limited to-day at unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½
Middling	15¾	15¾	16	16¾
Middling Fair	16¾	16¾	17	17¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened firmly for State and Western Flour, with a fair inquiry for desirable lots, but closed heavily. The news of the retreat of the Union Army, under Gen. McDOWELL, received about noon, checked operations materially. Sales, 11,800 bbls., including superfine State, at $4@$4 10; poor to choice extra State, at $4 20@$4 50, mainly at $4 25@$4 35; superfine Western at $3 95@$4 05; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 15@$4 30; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 20@$5 50; inferior extra Ohio at $4 65@$4 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 80@$5, chiefly at $4 85@$4 90 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 00@$4 10
Extra State	4 20@ 4 50
Superfine Western	3 95@ 4 05
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 15@ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 20@ 5 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 05@ 4 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 80@ 4 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 05@ 6 10
Fancy Genessee	4 55@ 4 70
Extra Genessee	4 75@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 6 75

Southern Flour continues quiet at old figures. Sales 750 bbls. at $4 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is of less request, including superfine at $3 70@$3 80, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 20@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $2 50@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $3 for Fairfax Mills, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat, early in the day, was in fair demand at about previous figures, but subsequent to the receipt of the news of the retreat of McDowell's Army, very little disposition was manifested by buyers or sellers to transact any business, and the market closed dull. Sales, 150,000 bushels, including Canada Club at 96c.@98c.; White Western at $1 20@$1 27; Amber do., (Winter,) part at $1 16; Red Western at $1 12@$1 14; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1@$1 02; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 85c.@$1; Racine Spring, at 95c.@95c.; Northwestern Club, at 93c.@95c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at 78c.@94c., ₱ bushel. Corn was active and firm. Sales 110,000 bushels, at 42c.@47c. for poor to very choice new mixed Western; 40c.@41½c. for damaged do.; 48c.@50c. for Western Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in request, at 65c. for Northern, and for Western, 45c.@48c ₱ bushel. Sales 11,500 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are quiet, including Canadian, at 27c.@30c.; Western, at 30c.@32½c., and State at 32½c.@34c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River continues quiet, yet steady, at 60c.@75c. for lots wanted by local buyers, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and steady, including last year's crop, at (according to quality) from 16c.@26c., and crop of 1859 at 10c.@12½c., ₱ lb.

METAL—Have been inactive to-day, at previous figures.

MOLASSES—Sales: 142 hhds., including Porto Rico at 27c.@28c., and English Island at 26c. ₱ gal.

NAVAL STORES—Transactions in all kinds have been quite limited to-day. Prices have not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet, and prices have been depressed. Sales: 400 bbls., at $15 37½@$15 50 for Mess, and $10 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, at 5c.@6¼c. for Hams, and 4¼c. @5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is in limited request at uniform rates; sales, 200 tcs. and bbls., at 8c.@9c. ₱ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales, 270 bbls. at $10 25@$11 50 for Extra Mess; $8 25@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $16@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$14 ₱ bbl. Butter is dull and heavy, at from 7c.@12c. for Western, and 8c.@13c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese rules quiet, at 3c.@7c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales of 100 tcs. were reported, at $5 25@$6 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales to-day have been confined to 630 hhds., including Cuba at 5¾c.@6¾c., and Porto Rico at 6c.@6¾c.; also, 640 boxes Havana at 5¾c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls., at 16c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continue quiet at revised quotations. We quote for Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d., and by a foreign vessel, at 9¾d. in bushel; Corn, 8¾d.@9¼d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d., and by steamer, 45s.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d.; Tobacco, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10½d. ₱ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s., and by a foreign vessel at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d., ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Cheese, 35s.@37s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d., and by a foreign vessel at 45s. ₱ ton; Hops, ¾d. ₱ lb.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Charles G. Wicker* vs. *Isaac D. Harman.*—The motion to vacate is granted, with $10 costs of motion to the defendant, to abide the judgment.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Disbrow* vs. *Macdonald et al.*—Case and exceptions settled.

Bacon vs. *Greene et al.*—Judgment for the defendants on their several demurrers, with costs.

Ely vs. *Brinckerhoff.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied; costs of motion $10, to abide event. See opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

DALY, J.—*The People* vs. *Wirt.*—Motion to remit or reduce the amount of the judgment denied, but a stay of proceedings may be allowed for a time sufficiently reasonable to enable the defendant to make an effort to secure the person of the prisoner.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	July 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 13
Bornesia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 17
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
Patmos	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	July 23
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	July 27
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	July 31
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 3
Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Tuesday) at 8½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and at 3½ P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 12½ P. M.

PERSONAL.

MR. ROBERT CAMPBELL, ARTIST, (Bartholomew,) will oblige a friend by sending his address, R. M. Held's Hotel, Bowery, New-York City. Any intelligence concerning him will be thankfully received.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Waryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers. No 97 Duane-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—In a legitimate brokerage business, fully established, and making from $6,000 to $10,000 per year. Association and location unexceptionable. Address BROKER, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr HALL. BARTLETT & HALSEY, Manufacturers. No. 42a Broadway

AS NUMEROUS INQUIRES HAVE BEEN made of us, concerning JULES S. RAMEE, we hereby give notice that we do not know of his whereabouts, and that he has not been in our employ since the 1st of March last.

NEW-YORK, July, 1861. E. CAYLUS DE RUYTER & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. The best of City reference from her last place, where she lived for four and a half years. Call at No. 172 West 18th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of children and make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman with three years' reference, wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands French fluting and the getting up of ladies' fine underclothes; is not afraid of work. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 451 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE, &c.—Situation wanted by a highly respectable young woman; is competent and trustworthy; recommended by a Brooklyn family, where she has lived six years: can sew on machine; will assist in washing and ironing; will go in the country; values a steady home more than high wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a steady girl in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and seamstress, or would mind an invalid lady; has no objection to the country; has 6 years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at her present place, No. 80 Irving-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation in a private family by a Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and waiting or would do general housework; can be well recommended from her last place in this City. Call at No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family. Good City reference can be given, as to character and ability, if required; or would be willing to do chamberwork and assist in the care of children, if such could be obtained. Call for two days, at No. 89 Greenwich-av., between 12th and Bank sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, viz.: meats, game, soups and jellies; is a good bread and biscuit baker. No objection to the country. Has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMpetent person. She understands French and American cooking, and going to market; would assist in the washing if required; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. City references. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands bread and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; can give good City reference from respectable families that she has lived with. Inquire at No. 123 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A young woman as cook. She understands cooking in all its branches, such as meats, game, gravies, soups, &c. Is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c. Has good reference. Can enter her place this day. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman who is competent and trustworthy: recommended by a Brooklyn family; is willing to make herself generally useful; has fifteen months reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up-stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman in a small private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; good City reference. Apply at No. 137 1st-av., corner 9th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; will do chamberwork, lived seven years in last place; can give best of references. Call at No. 209 West 17th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a highly respectable English woman employment as dressmaker and seamstress; understands all family sewing; would work by the day or week. Apply at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman, smart, sober and honest, wishes a situation: is a good plain cook, baker of bread and pie, and a superior washer and ironer; is a so a good butter maker; has reference. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman, with good references, desires a situation, in City or country; is a good cook and baker, and first-class washer and ironer; perfectly willing to be generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation to do general housework, or good plain cooking, either in the City or country, by a hard-working and industrious girl; is an excellent washer and ironer; steady and trustworthy, and will hire at very moderate wages; has excellent references. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation to do light housework in a small private family; has no objection to travel; has good City references. Call at No. 235 West 17th-st., second floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation to do general housework, or chamberwork, or washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 267 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second story, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do general housework for a small family, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for this day (Tuesday) at No. 54 Prince-st., first floor, front room

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY WISHES A person fully competent to take charge of her house, and willing to assist in any light duties. The best of reference required as to character and capability. Address HOME, South Orange Post-office, with name and residence, for the remainder of the week.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hairdressing, dress and cloak making; can cut and fit boys' and children's clothing; no objection to travel with a lady; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 East 14th-st., first door from 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for several years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at the shirt-store No. 80 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse to an infant; is capable of taking entire charge of one or two children; is a neat sewer; has no objection to traveling. Apply at No. 149 West 36th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN English Protestant woman, as nurse; competent to take the entire charge of an infant or nursery; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 480 3d-av., one door from 35th-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A WOMAN WHO has lost her baby, three months old, wishes a baby in her own house to nurse. Call at No. 2 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS NURSE &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS nurse and seamstress, by a competent person; is capable of taking the full charge of an infant from its birth, or would do chamberwork and sewing; no objection to going in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, at No. 45 5th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation to take care of a baby and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 141 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow wishes a situation as wet nurse; has lost her baby, three weeks old; can be well recommended. Can be seen all week at No. 4 Horatio-st., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as first-class seamstress; can operate good on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would travel as nurse or lady's maid; is never sick; good City reference. Call or address, for one week, No. 88 West 39th-st, near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS,&c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as seamstress and children's maid, by one who is competent to cut and fit; the best of City reference given, by calling at No. 208 East 19th-st.; can be seen until engaged.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young girl as waitress; can give five years' City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at her present situation, No. 6 East 36th-st. Wages not so much an object as a home.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av, founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years. N. B.—Also on hand small girls and girls lately landed.

A MOST EXCELLENT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as general houseworker, or as cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread, biscuit, &c.; is very obliging; will do chamberwork and waiting, or nurse. Best City reference. No objections to country. Can milk and make butter well. Wages low. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st.

TO TRAVEL OR TAKE CHARGE OF AN INVALID.—An English person of experience and ability, offers her services to travel with a family, or take charge of an invalid requiring kind and watchful care; best of references. Address EUROPE, Madison-square Post-office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom wanted, by a single man of good address, and possessing a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; is perfectly sober and honest, and willing to serve his employer to the utmost of his ability; would assist at gardening; with full permission he refers to his last employer, No. 20 Exchange-place, Room No. 21. Address J. K., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Address W. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young man, as coachman, or to do plain gardening, and is willing to make himself generally useful: has very good recommendations from his last employer. Address C. O. P., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUation is wanted by a single man as coachman and gardener; he is a first-rate driver and understands the care of horses and harness thoroughly; is also a good gardener; understands the care of a garden in all its branches thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN, GROOM OR PLAIN GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a young man who will be found fully to understand each of the above; will go at wages to suit the times; can produce the very best City and country recommendations; will make himself useful in any other way. Address M. M., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishes to go in the country to work on a farm: is willing to make himself generally useful, and not afraid of work; wages not so much the object as a good home. Call or address to No. 93 Gould-st., Brooklyn, for WILLIAM GLEMORE.

AS FARMER, COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A man with six years' reference wishes a situation; understands farming in all its branches; is also a judicious driver and good plain gardener. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS ASSISTANT-GARDENER, &c.—WANTed, by a young man, lately from Ireland, a situation as assistant-gardener, or farm hand. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 East 14th-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young man, as gardener; understands his business; understands the care and treatment of horses and cows; is a good milker; can be recommended as sober and steady; can keep a gentleman's place in order. Has good recommendations from his last employer. Address G. H., Box No. 193 *Times* office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man who understands his business in all its various branches—the propagation and cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; has lived with his last employer eight years. Address C. A., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY a first-class gardener; understands the care of fruit, flowers, &c.; can give the best of references as to capacity, &c. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st

AS HANDY MAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation on a gentleman's place: he understands the care of horses and harness thoroughly; is a good driver; is also a good plain vegetable gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—SITUAtions wanted, by a man and wife, without incumbrance; he understands the care of horses and can milk; she can cook or do general housework; they will make themselves generally useful; they can come highly recommended. Address C. W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER OR BODY-SERVANT.—A first-class colored waiter or body-servant, with good City references as to competency, &c., may be found at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COMPETENT COOK, to go a short distance in the country: must be a good baker, and willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Inquire from 9 to 10 o'clock THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at No. 427 4th-st.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, two Protestant servants, in a small family: one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and waiting and assist in washing and ironing. Both must be first-class servants with good references, and be willing to make themselves useful. Apply at 9 East 23d-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A RESPECTable, unassuming man, sober, truthful, and industrious—a worker, not talker—possessed of a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of flowers, fruits, and vegetables, and whose discharges will corroborate the foregoing necessary qualifications—may probably hear of immediate employment by addressing COUNTRY SEAT, Box No. 2,895 Post-office, giving name and address of last employer, so that the necessary inquiry can be made before answer is returned to applicant.

A GROOM, GARDENER, &c., WANTED.—A smart, active young man, whose character will bear the strictest scrutiny in regard to honesty, sobriety and general good conduct, is wanted to take care of horses and cows, to assist the gardener, and make himself generally useful at a country seat a few miles from the City. A long residence with his employers will best attest his fitness for the situation now offered. Address "LONG ISLAND," Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE PHYSICIAN IN A PUBlic institution in this City. One acquainted with compounding medicines and putting up prescriptions preferred. Salary moderate. Testimonials as to character and ability required. Address Box No. 4,214, New-York Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATTNACH, TRUNK Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 709 Broadway, near 4th-st. Sole leather trunks, dress trunks, &c., for American and European traveling. Paris made traveling and shopping bags, for ladies' and gentlemen's use.

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WANTED TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—High-stoop house, moderate size, modern conveniences, thorough repair, nice order, pleasant neighborhood, moderate rent; between 4th and 6th avs. and 11th and 9th sts. Address Box No. 605 Post-office.

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WASHING WANTED.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, family washing to do at her own residence, or would go out to do day work: is a first-rate laundress, and can give five years' reference. Call, or address No. 53 Gold-st., Brooklyn, or No. 118 Mulberry-st., New-York.

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They relieve a Cough instantly.

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I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

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By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

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The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

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COUNTRY BOARD FOR A FEW SELECT City residents can be procured at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 30 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are two or three suites of rooms vacant in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove L. I., which can be had immediately on reasonable terms. The The steamboats *Long Island* and *Mayflower* leave Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily, one at 3½ and the other at 4 P. M. The new steamboat *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M. Apply to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GREENWOOD LAKE, Orange Co., N. Y.—Healthy beautiful mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing and boating, abundance of fruit and vegetables, dairy, &c., at moderate charges. Take Erie Railroad to Chester, 55 miles, thence by coach to the Lake. Refer to J. S. Caldwell, Esq., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, or address the subscriber, WM. E. WATERSTONE, Chester Post-office, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A YOUNG MARRIED lady desires board in the country, within one hour's ride of this City, where are there are no other boarders; it must be convenient to a steamboat landing or a railroad station; terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms, location, mode of access, &c., J. TAYLOR, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A MODERN-BUILT farm-house on the north side of Long Island, 30 miles from the City. The country is beautiful; situation high and breezy, and near the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. Terms moderate. Communication with the City daily. For particulars, apply to Mr. RICHARD COX, No. 180 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY within 30 miles of the City, near the Sound, in Connecticut preferred, for two ladies and two children, and partial board for one gentleman. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating particulars, G. V. J., Box No 2,561 New-York Post-office.

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FOUR PERSONS, WHO WILL OCCUPY two rooms, opening together, can be accommodated at a pleasant, shady situation, near the water, in the vicinity of Hulson. Terms, $5 per week. Address J., Box No. 31, Hudson, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated with board, near Bedford Station, with a small family, in a farm-house. For particulars address C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE SMALL FAMILY can be accommodated with board, at Peekskill, forty miles from New-York, by Hudson River Railroad. Address, by mail, M. E. M., Peekskill, N. Y.

BOARDING.—FOR A FEW SELECT CITY boarders can be obtained after the 20th of July, at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, Good country board at a farm house, within a convenient distance of New-York City. Address, stating price, with full particulars, H. L. W., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, half an hour's ride from the City, near the Palisades, New-Jersey. Inquire at 65 Irving-place.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—A SHORT distance from the City, for a young girl, (orphan,) aged 5 years. Address, stating price, &c., A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

JONES HOUSE, NO. 734 BROADWAY.—Suites of parlors and single rooms to let, with or without board. Price in accordance with the times.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE LARGE ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board; also, two hall rooms. The house is pleasantly situated, not five minutes walk from three ferries. Bath in the house. Apply at No. 77 Clinton-st., one door from Livingston-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant accommodations for families or single gentlemen, can be had within three minutes walk of Fulton ferry. Location good, and terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE LADY WISHES board in a genteel family where there are no other boarders—a widow or single lady, living alone, preferred—between 16th and 26th sts. and 6th and 7th avs. All the modern improvements. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Direct to E. B., Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED, IN TOWN OR COUNTRY, FOR several months, nice and airy room, with good board, by a French gentleman, speaking very little English, especially in a private family where would be some person speaking French a little, so that they could improve each other in both languages. Address, stating terms and particulars, B. P. P., Box No. 124 *Times* Office

BOARD AT NO. 47 BOND-STREET.—A few cool, neat, pleasant and desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, single or in suites, with or without board. Gas, nice bath-room, and convenient location. Terms very moderate; prices to suit the times. Spanish, French and English spoken.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBtain partial board in a private family in Brooklyn: location convenient to both City Hall and Fulton Ferry. Address, stating accommodations, terms, &c., A. R. P., Box No. 126 *Times* office.

SOU

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22.

Mr. SIMMONS introduced an amendment to the bill to increase the revenue, &c. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill to increase the medical corps of the Navy was taken up and amended so as to provide for filling vacancies in the Naval Academy, and passed.

The bill to provide for iron-clad ships and floating batteries was passed.

The joint resolution providing for a Board of Examiners to examine the Stevens floating battery at Hoboken, N. J., was passed.

The bill providing for the confiscation of the property of the rebels found in arms against the Government was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment providing that any person held to service or labor, employed or in any way aiding the rebellion against the Government, shall be forfeited to his master.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE asked for the yeas and nays. Agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he was glad the yeas and nays were called for. He wanted to see who would vote to allow traitorous masters to employ slaves to shoot down Union men. If the Senator from Kentucky is in favor of it let him vote for it.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE said the remarks of the Senator were uncalled for. He intended to do his duty according to his ideas of the Constitution.

Mr. WILSON said he should vote for it gladly. He thought the time had come when the Government should put a stop to traitors' employing bondmen to shoot down men fighting for their country. He hoped there was a public sentiment which would blast any Senator who defends traitors in doing such things.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he supposed the Senator from Massachusetts was doing what he supposed his duty. The Senator from Kentucky should do the same thing. And when the Senator attempted to deter him from doing his duty, by intimating that public opinion here or elsewhere should blast him for doing what his conscience said was right, he talks to the winds. He would use no unparliamentary language, but the Senator knows it is perfectly idle to make such an attempt.

Mr. PEARCE thought it best to use all the liberality possible. The measure would not be of real value.

The amendment was agreed to—Yeas 32, Nays 6; Messrs. Breckinridge, Johnson of Missouri, Kennedy, Pearce, Polk and Powell voting in the negative.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill supplementary to the act authorizing a National loan, and it was passed.

Mr. MCDONALD offered a resolution, that it is the policy of the Government to organize an army of 150,000 men on the basis of the regular Army. Referred to the Military Committee.

The joint resolution approving the acts of the President, was postponed till Wednesday.

After an Executive Session the bill to increase the military establishment, which was returned from the House with amendments, was taken up and the Senate refused to concur in the amendments of the House.

The resolution to pay the Widow of Senator DOUGLAS, was returned from the House with an amendment to pay $1,030 mileage, in which the Senate refused to concur.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill in addition to the act authorizing the employment of volunteers. Laid over.

A message was received from the President. Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to refund the duties on arms imported by the States.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the organization of a volunteer Home Guard, to aid in enforcing the laws, and protecting property in the several States where such may be deemed necessary, and arming the same. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. VANDEVER, of Iowa, asked leave to offer a resolution that the maintenance of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution is a sacred trust which must be executed; that no disasters shall discourage us from the performance of this high duty, and we pledge the employment of every means for the suppression, overthrow and punishment of the rebels now in arms.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, not believing such resolutions from either side would do any good or strengthen our hands, he objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, having propounded a question as to the bill for the increase of the regular Army,

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, responded by saying the Senate passed a bill adding new regiments, but the House amended it by substituting their own, providing for volunteers instead. The latter bill has gone to the Senate, where both now are.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, introduced resolutions declaring the present civil war had been forced upon us by the Disunionists of the Southern States now in rebellion against the Government of the United States; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to their country; that the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation, or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution with the rights and equality under it unimpaired; that as soon as these objects shall be accomplished the war ought to cease.

The first resolution, that the deplorable civil war was forced on the country by the Disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the Constitutional Government in arms around the Capital, was

Adopted, Yeas, 121; Nays, 2—viz. BURNETT and REID, of Missouri.

The remainder of the resolutions were adopted, 117 against 2,—namely, POTTER and RIDDLE.

On motion of Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, a resolution was adopted tendering the thanks of the House to the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, for their alacrity in responding to the call of the President, and their patriotism and bravery on the 19th of April, in fighting their way through the city of Baltimore, while marching to the defence of the National Capital.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, which was passed, that the thanks of Congress are tendered to the 520 Pennsylvanians who passed through the mob of Baltimore, and reached Washington on the 18th of April, in defence of the National Capital.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution declaring that the reverses of the Army on the 21st at Bull Run caused by the rebel Army has in no manner impaired our ultimate success; that we love the Union and Constitution, and that it is dear to 20,000,000 of people, and calling on all loyal citizens to respond by furnishing men and money. Laid on the table.

Mr. VANDEVER'S resolution above referred to, was again offered and passed.

On motion of Mr. COX, of Ohio:

Resolved, That the President of the United States, if compatible with the public interest, communicate to this House all, or such portions as he may deem advisable, of the correspondence on file in the Department of State, between this Government and all Foreign Powers from 1853 to the present time, with reference to maritime rights.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House whether the Southern Confederacy, or any State thereof, has in its military service any Indians, and if so, what is their number and tribe.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, objected—We have no knowledge of a Southern Confederacy.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois—Say "rebels."

Mr. WICKLIFFE, responding to a suggestion, modified his resolution by saying, "the so-called Southern Confederacy."

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana—I move to extend the inquiry to negroes.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—I have not been informed that they have negroes in service.

Mr. DUNN—I have; and they shot down our men, yesterday.

Mr. DUNN'S amendment was adopted, and the resolution passed.

Mr. [illegible], of Ohio, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to pay to the Governor of any State, or his duly authorized agent, the costs, charges and expenses properly incurred by said State for arming, equipping, transporting, etc., its troops in aiding in suppressing the present insurrection against the United States, and it was passed.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill providing for a code of marine signals, adapted to the secret service at military stations, etc., and it was passed.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, from the same Committee, reported a bill supplementary to an act entitled "An act to protect the commerce of the United States, and punish the crime of piracy."

Adjourned.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Renewal of Feuds in Mexico—Necessity for a Reorganization and a Regeneration—The Question of Slavery, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 20, 1861.

The renewal of feuds in Mexico, and the rapid disintegration of the splendid fabric of liberal institutions so recently organized, leave little ground for hope that the elements of society at present occupying that beautiful country can ever be adjusted into an orderly Government. There must be an infusion of new blood—new elements must be introduced in order to make the parts cohere, and settle down into a solid consistency. English liberty and order have grown up out of ages of intestine struggle, but not until foreign invasion had again and again infused new life, intelligence and energy into the veins of the people. The ancient Britons were the original stock upon which was grafted first the Romans, with their civilization, and then the Anglos and Saxons, with their vigorous German life, and then the hardy Danes, and finally the proud Normans,—all bringing new elements into the composite mass out of which time has reared the grand column of British character. The careers of France, and of all the great countries of Europe, which have attained a high civilization, have been similar to that of England in this respect. The races have been mixed by invasion and conquest, and thus new ideas and characteristics have been blended into a harmonious whole. In this country, liberal institutions, by inviting immigration from all parts of the world, have accomplished that indispensable admixture of races which conquest alone could effect for mediæval Europe. We call ourselves Anglo-Saxons, but even that term stands for a compound of Celt and Saxon, Dane and Norman, and on this stock we have grafted all the races of Europe; and though we are unwilling to admit the fact, a large portion of those of Africa. We have carried the amalgamation of races so far that we would, by general consent, if we could retrace our steps, cast away this African element. We find no difficulty in assimilating and combining the other races, but the negro we turn from in disgust, as an inferior, and it is only through illicit channels that he is permitted to mix the impure stream of his blood with that of the whites. Still the process goes on. It is only a fancy, a taste, and not any natural obstacle which prevents the amalgamation of the white and black races; and nothing is more certain than that they will eventually become blended, unless they shall be separated. It is no matter whether Slavery continues or is abolished; the inevitable process will go forward until no purely black man be found in the Southern States, and, there is reason to fear, not many white ones.

But the point I intended to make is that Mexico seems doomed to remain in a condition of barbarism and intestine war until she shall be regenerated by a new infusion of life. She must either be overrun by successive hordes of fillibusters, until she receives her complement of European and American energy and civilization, or she must submit to the inroads of peaceful invaders, who come as immigrants to settle upon and cultivate her soil and give stability to her institutions. There is reason to believe that her Government and people would prefer the latter process of inoculation; and if I am not mistaken, the present liberal Government has almost invited an American protectorate, with this idea of colonization in the foreground. The field, therefore, is white for the harvest, and I regard the present conjuncture of affairs in this country as eminently auspicious for the regeneration of Mexico, by a process which will at the same time give lasting peace, concord and homogenity to the United States. It seems to be a part of the plan of Providence that the misfortune of each country—the United States and Mexico—is the opportunity of the other. They have become the counterparts of each other, and the effort to truncate the Union at the line of Mason and Dixon is to be met by extending its sway to Yucatan or to Panama. Mexico wants American energy and industry—without them she must remain in a state of barbarism and civil war. America needs a modification, if not a radical change in her "peculiar institutions," and would be greatly benefited by the exile of a large portion of her rebellious citizens and their peculiar property.

I will not now attempt to give the details of a plan, but the above hints will be sufficient to suggest the remedy for our present difficulties by means of a "compromise." But it will first be necessary to conquer the rebels before offering to treat with them. They should be thoroughly whipped, routed and dispersed before anything is said about a "compromise," and then the leaders might be offered the condition of retiring to Mexico with their slaves, on condition of holding them in a modified sort of bondage or apprenticeship for a few years, subject to the supervision of the United States Government.

It is highly desirable in every point of view to remove not merely Slavery, but the negro race from all the border and middle Slave States; and Mexico and Central America are the countries for them to go to. Leading traitors and rebels might be compelled to go with their slaves, and loyal citizens might be induced to send away theirs, with compensation from the Government.

This war was made by disappointed propagandists of Slavery, because it was apparent they could carry Slavery no further North, and it will be poetical justice to compel them to submit to its removal further South, and to its final extinction. The Government has a right to exist, and to destroy whatever threatens its existence. Slavery in Virginia is a standing menace to the Capital, and to the Union itself. It should, therefore, be compelled to recede. The war-making power is ample authority for demanding these guarantees, or even the total abolition of Slavery, if that measure were necessary to the stability of the Union and Constitution.

With half a million of men, or even the half that number, the rebels, can be overthrown during the present year; when the opportunity for negotiating a treaty, guaranteeing mutual protection with Mexico, would be splendid. OBSERVER.

Lieber's Chart of Labrador.

The last number of PETERMANN'S *Communications*, the best geographical periodical now published, contains an article on Labrador, by OSCAR M. LIEBER, with a chart of the eastern coast of that country, from the Strait of Belleisle to Cape Chudleigh. Mr. LIEBER (one of our townsmen, Dr. FRANCIS LEIBER, and well known by his geological reports on the State of South Carolina) was the geologist of the United States expedition sent by our Government in the month of July, 1860, to observe the eclipse at Cape Chudleigh. The article is of great geological, geographical and ethnographic interest; and the chart, which has been drawn from Mr. LIEBER'S drawing, with additions which were not at his disposal, but which Dr. PETERMANN possessed, is the most complete and accurate now existing of a country concerning which the English Admiralty charts, as well as any others published until now, are incomplete and often incorrect. Our chartographers will make prompt and good use of this valuable contribution to American geography. It will be found appended to No. 6 of the year 1861 of Dr. A. PETERMANN'S *Miltheilangen*, published at Gotha.

Dispatches for Europe via Cape Race.

The steamship *Arago*, which sailed from this port on Saturday last, will touch at Cape Race, on Wednesday evening, for dispatches for Europe. Dispatches left with GEORGE STOKES, telegraphic commercial agent, No. 145 Broadway, up to noon of Wednesday, will be forwarded for the *Arago*.

DEPARTURE OF THE U. S. CONSUL FOR TRINIDAD.—Col. RUSSELL, of Kentucky, lately appointed United States Consul for Trinidad, sailed on Thursday in the steamship *Santiago de Cuba*. Col. RUSSELL was accompanied by Mr. E. MASSU, late bookkeeper of the Metropolitan Hotel, and Mr. ANDREW SCHUMAN. About sixty ladies and gentlemen, friends of the Colonel, accompanied them down the bay. When outside the Hook the steam tug *Putnam*, which had been chartered for the occasion, took the party off. After three hearty cheers were given for the Colonel and his companions, they steamed quietly back to this City.

THE PRIVATEERS IN NEW-YORK.

SCENES AT THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

The United States Marshal's Office was the centre of quite an attraction during the forenoon of yesterday, on account of the presence there of the captured privateersmen of the *Sumter* and *Jeff. Davis*, and particularly of the colored man TILLMAN, and his associate STEDING, second mate of the schooner *S. J. Waring*, who succeeded in retaking their vessel from the pirates by killing the ringleaders and throwing them overboard when they were within less than one day's sail of Charleston. TILLMAN was the chief object of curiosity, and he related the particulars of their adventures with the pirates with great clearness, and without any apparent compunctions for the part he acted.

"I am glad to see you," said a bystander; "you deserve to have your liberty."

"Yes," said another, "if all the colored people were like you, we would not have all this trouble."

"I did the best I could," said TILLMAN; "I couldn't see any other way to get my liberty."

The District Attorney, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, was introduced, and skook TILLMAN heartily by the hand, saying, "I am glad to see you, sir, and shake you by the hand.

"He said you a good deal of trouble," said a bystander.

The District Attorney laughed, and informed TILLMAN that he would be detained as a witness, under pay, but could easily get bailed. He wanted him to be on hand.

"Oh," said TILLMAN, "you needn't be afraid, we won't go away."

"We'll have to run you for President," said Mr. SMITH, jocularly.

"I don't want to go quite so high as that," replied TILLMAN.

WM. STEDDING, the white sailor, who assisted TILLMAN, was also present, and an object of like curiosity. He seemed to be modest and retiring.

Six days before the tragedy occurred, DAWSETT, the New-Jersey man, came to TILLMAN and asked him if he was willing to shed blood in order to recover the vessel. The wily steward, fearing that DAWSETT was endeavoring to draw him out in order to betray his feelings to the pirates, told him he would not do so on any account; and that he had made up his mind to take the worst. He had previously arranged the whole plan with STEDING, and only awaited the favorable moment to strike the blow. STEDING was in the first mate's watch, and had to proceed with great caution, so as not to excite suspicion.

On Tuesday night it was agreed that the attempt should be made. STEDING waited until the first mate lay down on the poop-deck to sleep, and having the wheel, he *coughed*, which was the signal for the steward. TILLMAN did not come out, and STEDING removed his boots, and went into the cabin and roused him. TILLMAN immediately rose, obtained his large hatchet from the storeroom aft, he returned to the state-room where ARVELL, the Captain, was sleeping, and gave him a heavy blow on the head. Turning quickly to the berth of MALCOLM LIDDY, the second mate, he struck him a blow and then ran on deck and dispatched GEORGE STEVENS, the mate. All three were quickly thrown overboard by TILLMAN and STEDING, and the vessel was headed north. They then placed MILNOR in irons, and DAWSETT came forward and expressed some regret that he had not been called to assist. He willingly aided in working the vessel, and MILNOR was after wards released, on condition that he would also turn to, which he did with alacrity. They had heavy squalls from the Southwest, and the wind continued fair until they made the Chincoteague light. They reached this port without difficulty. The schooner was anchored off the Battery, and was the object of much curiosity. The bloody spots in the cabin; the secession flag that the pirates made out of the American ensign, which was stained with the blood of the chief of the pirate crew, and the bloody hatchet, were all inspected with great interest. They were taken to the Marshal's office. TILLMAN and STEDING went to the office of the Board of Underwriters in Wall-street, by invitation, where they related the particulars of the recapture of the vessel. The Underwriters have expressed the intention to reward these men handsomely, which they can well afford to do, as the value of the vessel and cargo is estimated at over $100,000. The offices interested are the Atlantic Mutual, Great Western, New-York, Commercial, Mercantile, Mutual, and Pacific Insurance Company. Her cargo consisted of flour, tea, furniture, machinery, &c.

The three prisoners of the brig *Cuba*, also just arrived, were brought up by the Marshal. Capt. SEAGUE was also present. The Midshipman who had charge of the prize, is a young man, and appeared to have a realizing sense of his situation. They conversed but little, appeared moody and downcast, and were evidently glad to escape from the scrutiny of the crowd when the officer removed them to the Tombs. They will have no preliminary examination, and their case will soon be attended to by the Grand Jury.

ANOTHER PRIVATEER.

The British schooner *Teviot*, Capt. BODE, arrived yesterday, in eight days from Nassau, N. P., reports, July 19, Cape Hatteras, bearing East 60 miles, "early in the morning," saw a schooner lying to under jib and mainsail; took her to be a pilot boat. At 8 o'clock she made for us. At 9 30, finding that she could not overhaul us, she fired a shot, which struck about 60 feet from us on our weather quarter. She was then about 1¼ miles off, and had hoisted the secession flag, and in return we hoisted the British colors. We continued our course, but was closely followed, and 15 minutes afterwards another shot was fired, which did not reach us. We hove to, the craft came within fifty yards of us, on the weather side, and after inquiring our port of sailing from, destination, name and nationality, finally allowed us to proceed. The schooner was about 60 feet long, pilot-boat build, painted deep lead color, copper-bottom, had a crew of about 30, and a long gun amidships. No number or name.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE ROANOKE

CRUISE FROM HAMPTON TO HATTERAS—A SHORE BATTERY SHELLED—CAPTURE OF A DESERTED PRIVATEER—CHARLESTON.

UNITED STATES STEAMER ROANOKE, AT ANCHOR OFF CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, July 15, 1861.

We have word that the gun-boat *Union* leaves for New-York to-morrow morning, and it is needless to apprise you we are scratching away at an awful rate that we may acquaint our friends at the North of our present position.

We left Hampton Roads last Monday, just one week ago to-day, and steamed easily down the coast without encountering any opposition from the shore-batteries of the rebels, until the 10th inst., when we made Cape Hatteras. Here we ran within 3 miles of the beach, and discovered a fort and a large encampment of Secessionists. Upon nearing the fort, it opened fire upon us without the least hesitation, which was duly returned by us from our pivots and rifled howitzers. None of the rebels' shot took effect, although they kept up a brisk firing, lasting nearly an hour. They were not quite so fortunate with our guns, as two of the shell from our howitzer fell into the fort, producing the greatest consternation and excitement. Our howitzer is destined to do excellent execution at some future time; it shoots splendidly, and its range is not less than four miles and a quarter.

Being unable to get within effective shooting distance for our broadside guns, because of the shallowness of the water, we gave up the "job" as a necessity, and stood along down the coast, coming to anchor off the mouth of Cape Fear River, North Carolina, during the afternoon of the 12th inst. Our intention in going there, was to destroy the batteries known to have been erected at this point; it was to have been attempted with armed boats, under cover of our guns from the ship, but we were again prevented from carrying our plans into effect by the great draft of water of our vessel.

Consequently, on the morning of the 16th we up anchor and got under weigh at daylight and stood directly out to sea. As it lightened up, our lookout made a sail standing in towards the shore, to which we immediately gave chase. When within range, we fired a shell across her bows to cause her to heave to, but no attention was paid to it, and she still kept on her course. If we had not been certain of our easily overtaking her, our Captain would have ordered her fired into and sunk; but as it was, we kept on until we were "close aboard," when we sent a boat to her, which almost immediately returned with the strange announcement that she had been deserted, and that, from her appearance, not more than a few minutes, as the breakfast was still on the cabin table. The supposition is, that when they observed our closing upon them, the crew left her and made for the shore, as the boat was gone and the boat's falls were hanging in the water. Under the circumstances, all that we could do was to strip her of her sails and all else of any value on board. This we did, and then set fire to her, leaving her as she burned to the water's edge.

This little matter being finished, we pointed our nose down the coast, and came to anchor here yesterday forenoon, finding the *Wabash*, *Vandalia* and *Union* also at anchor.

Fort Sumter looks well in the distance, and the garrison float a secession flag as large as our main-topsail.

One of our seamen died yesterday morning, and was buried to-day. It devolved upon me to take charge of the boat from which the burial took place. We took the body of the poor fellow some five miles out to sea, and dropped him overboard, with two large shot tied to his feet. Poor man—"No granitec column nor weeping willow marks his lonely ocean grave." His name I have not yet ascertained, nor of the whereabouts of his friends. However, this will be duly attended to by the Paymaster of our vessel.

We leave to-morrow or next day, but where to no one but the Captain knows. I will apprize you by the first opportunity of any matter of moment.

GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

LETTER FROM THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Thursday, July 18, 1861.

I have no pen or ink. We are here now. But in an hour may be gone. I am writing on a drumhead in the rear of a tent to shelter me from the sun, amid braping of the mules, the clatter, clatter, gabble of the men, and the confusion of 30,000 troops, with the uncertainty of sending, I pen a letter to the TIMES from the camp of the Twelfth Regiment.

Gen. PATTERSON made a spendid movement on Monday and Tuesday. He was at Martinsburgh, Va. The enemy was intrenched at Winchester. All the preparations were made to give our column a hot reception. Masked batteries lined the way. Large trees were felled and bridges torn up or burnt. Gen. PATTERSON had about 30,000 men. He made all preparations to march on to the preparations made by the enemy. But he made a flank movement and came on to Charlestown. He thus escaped the ambuscade, and has placed the enemy between us and Gen. MCCLELLAN'S command. Military men regard the movement as a splendid one.

We have an encampment of about 30,000 men in the hot-bed of secession, all under the command of Gen. PATTERSON. The sight is a splendid one; for miles on the high grounds of Charlestown the camp fires blaze and armed men are seen. The enemy is at Leesburgh, and all night we have been expecting an attack. We have one encampment on the hill, in sight of the spot where old JOHN BROWN was hung. The tree, within thirty feet of where the gallows stood, is in sight of where I am now writing. It is called "Beck Hunter's Corn Field." Thousands of the men visit the spot. Indeed a line of soldiers tramp out all day to the spot.

I came on from Martinsburgh with the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. YORK. He is a soldier. But he is wholly unsupported. He has to do his own business personally. He left his column and rode two miles to bring back his advance guard, because he had no officer he could trust. The men of the Pennsylvania troops are fine men. But the officers are nearly worthless, and the men are shamefully dressed. They can be detected in any spot by the character of their uniform and their dirty and neglected appearance. It is anything but creditable to the State, and loud and fierce complaints are made against Gov. CURTIN.

One of the Twelfth New-York drum corps died on Tuesday; he broke down from fatigue on the march, and was left at Martinsburgh to be carried to the hospital. But he died in the wagon. His name was JAYNSON; he belonged to the City of New-York; he was about 18 years old.

Great changes have come over the Twelfth, Col. BUTTERFIELD is Acting Brigadier-General. Lieut.-Col. WARD is acting Colonel. Major BOSTWICK has resigned, and gone home; Quartermaster ARNOLD is Major; Surgeon WIER has gone into the Army; Capt. BURR has resigned, and gone home; Lieut. CHAMBERLIN has gone into the Army; Capt. BOGLE, of company G, is acting Lieutenant-Colonel; Secretary BANKS is Assistant-Quartermaster, and Commissary MARTIN is Brigadier-Commissary.

The Twelfth are much more anxious for a brush with the enemy than their New-York friends are to have them. Yesterday they came near an attack with a smart compaay of cavalry. But for one of those little things that no one can control or arrest, this company would have fallen into the hands of the Twelfth. As it was, one company put a division to flight, by a smart fire on the enemy.

We have no news here; we are completely isolated. No mails come—no papers. We march daily. No one can tell from one hour to another what will be the next position. Paper is a luxury—ink a thing of other days, and not for a casual visitor in the camp. We could have no communication with the outside world.

On the removal of the troops from Martinsburgh the loyal citizens made a great outcry. They said the rebels would come in and consume them. They begged hard for a guard. The answer was, "You must take care of yourselves. Loyal Virginia must fight rebel Virginia. You are in a majority—arm and take care of yourself."

The line of our march was covered with evidences of the wantonness of the rebels—all along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the most wicked waste of property. Nearly 200 locomotives are in ruins—whole trains of cars burnt—2,000 of car-loads of coal are still burning—all the bridges are runined, and the rails are torn up. As this has done and could do no harm to us, and is only a harm to private property, and as the stock is owned mostly South, one can hardly see the cause of such waste.

The men most alarmed here seem to be the ministers. Many of them are from the North, and most of them are Union men. Rather than be compelled to join the rebels, most have gone. Dr. JUDKINS, President of the great Southern College, pulled down with his own hands the rebel flag, raised by the students, and he was compelled to leave. Indeed all the way from the Potomac to Charlestown the land is deserted. The men are in the war. The negroes have the run of the farms. They do as much work as they please. The corn is thin. The grass and weeds are mightier than the grain. None seem to be at home but women and old men. Virginia will pay dear for her part in the war.

The Twelfth have lost none of their proficiency under Col. WARD. He is an able commander. He is humane and gentlemanly, and has the regard of his staff, and the love of the men.

GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN STILL AT HARPER'S FERRY.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 22.

Gen. PATTERSON'S presence at Manassas Junction is a mistake. He was yesterday at Harper's Ferry, with a portion of his command, awaiting the arrival of Gen. BANKS.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY MORTALITY.—The deaths in this City for week ending July 21, numbered 532, being a decrease of 33 from the previous week, and an increase of 36 over the corresponding week of 1860. Of this number, 175 were adults, and 357 children; 291 were males, and 241 females. The leading causes of death were: Consumption, 59; cholera infantum, 58; infantile convulsions, 64; marasmus, 33; diarrhœa, 28; inflammation of lungs, 21; drop sy in the head, 18; dysentery, 14; scarlet fever, 18, small-pox, 14; congestion of brain, 10; inflammation of bowels, 11; apoplexy, 7; inflammation of brain, 12; measles, 7; cholera morbus, 8; disease of the heart, 6; teething, 9; casualties, 8; drowned, 12; lock-jaw, 2; old age, 3. 228 of the children were of foreign parents, and 24 of native parents. 80 deaths occurred in the various public institutions. There were deaths in every Ward of the City, the largest number (68) being in the Nineteenth Ward, and the smallest number (1 each) in the Second and Third Wards.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING OF AN OLD WOMAN.—Coroner JACKMAN, yesterday, held an inquest, at No. 123 Mulberry-street, upon the body of Mrs. MARY BLAKEMAN, an Irish woman, aged seventy years, who was accidentally shot, on Sunday afternoon, by the discharge of a revolver. The deceased, with several of her grandchildren, were sitting together, when a young man named JOHN DUNN came to visit them. He had with him a revolver, which he exhibited, remarking at the same time that there was no danger of its going off if it were properly handled. Scarcely had he spoken, when the pistol, in some unaccountable way, was discharged, and the ball entered Mrs. BLAKEMAN'S chest. She only survived the wound half an hour.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT JONES' WOOD.—On Sunday afternoon, Mr. JOHN MCARENEY, a native of Ireland, 36 years of age, was fatally injured, by falling out of a swing, at Jones' Wood. He had entered the swing with his wife, and, standing up, commenced to put the affair in motion. It had attained considerable momentum, when he relaxed his grasp of the rope and fell backwards to the ground. He never walked again, and, having been taken to his residence, in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, he soon expired. Coroner GAMBLE investigated the circumstances, and a verdict of death from concussion resulted.

SAD DEATH OF A CHILD.—SAMUEL COLLARD, a lad eight years of age, died on Saturday evening at his father's residence, No. 119 East Twenty-second street, in consequence of a fractured skull, received on Saturday afternoon by falling from the roof of a shed. He had gone on the roof to play, and his elder brother attempted to bring him down. Ere he reached him, however, the little fellow missed his footing, and fell head first on the brick pavement. He was rendered unconscious immediately, and never revived. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest in the case.

DEATHS FROM DROWNING.—JOHN O. KANE, a native of Ireland, 16 years of age, was drowned yesterday at the foot of East Sixteenth-street. He rode on to the pier, which was overflowed, and coming suddenly into deep water, his horse floundered about and threw him off. His body was recovered in half an hour, but life was quite extinct. An unknown infant was also found drowned at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, North River, by a Policeman. There were no marks of violence on the body. The inquests were held by Coroner JACKMAN, and the *post-mortem* examination by Dr. W. BEACH, Jr.

SHOCKING DEATH OF AN OSTLER.—JAS. KERNAN, an Irishman 72 years old, who worked in the stables of the Dry Dock Stage Company, was fatally injured by falling on the knives of a hay-cutter, then in operation, and which he was oiling. His right arm was fearfully mangled and the bone broken. He was taken to the New-York Hospital at the time—nearly two weeks ago—and in a few days erysipelas set in. He died last night. An inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN, and a verdict given of death from accidental injuries.

FATAL BLASTING CASUALTY.—Coroner GAMBLE was called upon yesterday to hold an inquest at the Twenty-third Precinct Police Station upon the body of Mr. ALFRED WITHERILL, the overseer of the laborers employed in reducing the grade at Eighth-avenue and Eighty-second-street. Mr. WITHERILL was killed about noon yesterday, in consequence of the unexpected explosion of a blast, a fragment of stone having struck him on the head.

COLLISION IN THE EAST RIVER.—The Brooklyn ferry-boat *Roslyn* yesterday ran down a canal-boat, which was in tow of the steam-tug *Yankee Boy*. The canal-boat sank, and her deck-load of staves floated off. She was towed to the Brooklyn stave-yard.

A COUNTY MAP OF VIRGINIA.—G. Q. COLTON No. 145 Nassau-street, has issued a very clear County Map of the State of Virginia, showing many of the towns, railroads, rivers, mountains, common roads, &c., which will prove of service in tracing the movements of the armies.

The Turf.

TROTTING MATCH BETWEEN TEMPEST AND NEW-YORK.

Yesterday a match took place between b. g *Tempest*, and r. g. *New-York*, over Fashion Course, for $500, mile heats. The result was as follows:

Tempest	1	1
New-York	2	2

Time, 2:51, 2:53.

The great double-team match between *Ethan Allen* and mate and *Flora Temple* will take place on Thursday at Fashion Course. Mr. MCMANN, the driver of *Flora Temple* offered to match *Brown Dick* and mate against *Ethan Allen* and mate, for $9,500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

FAST TROTTING.

Mr. BONNER drove his celebrated team, *Lantern* and *Flatbush*, a half mile in a road wagon, yesterday, in the extraordinary time of one minute and nine seconds. *Lantern* went on a run; the mare trotted the distance without a skip or break.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER-COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Depot No 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

GLOVER—CAULFIELD.—In Yorkville, on Thursday, June 27, by Rev G. S. Gilbert, of Harlem, CHARLES S. GLOVER, Jr., to MARGARET CAULFIELD, both of Yorkville, N. Y.

DIED.

HARRISON.—In this City, on Monday, July 22, after a short and severe illness, JOSEPH, son of the late Col. James Harrison aged 40 years.

For further particulars, see to-morrow's papers.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Monday, July 22, BENJAMIN BELL, only child of John M. and Almira B. Graham, and grandson of the late Benjamin Bell, Esq., aged 3 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Benjamin Bell, No. 361 Canal-st., without further invitation. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

MURRAY.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, Mrs. SARAH M. MURRAY, daughter of Elnathan and Sarah Underhill, in the 39th year of her age.

Funeral services this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 25 2d st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

FOSTER.—In this City, on Sunday, July 21, SAMUEL H. FOSTER, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

LILLIE.—In this City, on Sunday, July 21, suddenly, THOMAS LILLIE, in the 31st year of his age.

His remains were taken to Greenwood for interment.

ACKERMAN.—In this City, on Monday morning, July 22, JESSIE LOUISE, youngest daughter of James and Helen Ackerman.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from 84th-st., corner of Avenue A., East River.

WITHERELL.—On Monday, July 22, ALFRED WITHERELL, aged 21 years.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Dr. John Witherell, 84th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Yorkville, this day, (Tuesday,) 23d inst., at 2 P. M.

Province of New-Brunswick papers please copy.

RAYNOR.—In this City, on Sunday, July 21, WILLIAM H., Jr., infant son of William H. and Sarah Raynor, aged 8 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 98 West 44th-st., on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BARKER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 21, of dropsy, CAROLINE E. M. HARRIS, wife of William Jay Barker.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, David C. Harris, No. 41 7th-st., on Tuesday, July 23, at 3 P. M. Her friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

CHARLTON.—In Harlem, on Sunday, July 21, AMELIA, wife of John Charlton, and relict of the late Geo. Gibson, aged 49 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 4 o'clock, at St. Andrew's Church, 4th-av. and 127th-st., Harlem.

BALDWIN.—On Monday, July 22, HERBERT, youngest child of James S. and Susan C. Baldwin, aged 6 months.

BECKER.—In Brooklyn, LOUISE, infant daughter of Henry and Amelia Becker, aged 2 years and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, to take place this day, (Tuesday,) July 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. 345 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

HALLETT.—In Astoria, on Saturday, July 20, EDWIN D. infant son of Samuel J. and Emeline D. Hallett.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Steamer *Mattano* leaves Fulton Market-slip at 1 o'clock P. M.

COOLIDGE.—In Penataquit, L. I., on Saturday, July 20, LAURA SANDERSON, daughter of Elizabeth N. and Frederic W. Coolidge, of New-York City, in the 8th year of her age.

DUNCAN.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Sunday, July 21, after a long illness, of consumption, PETER H. DUNCAN, son of Michael and Mary Duncan, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives

FINANCIAL.

$25,000 NEW-YORK STATE
6's, due 1863, for sale
by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF,
No. 50 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free o charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 80 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 80 Wall-st.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road will expire on the 28th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old Company will be made into new stock in the new Company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.
Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New-York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 28th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.
The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1, 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered, the directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, July 6, 1861.
SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $800,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 20th day of July, when such proposals will be opened and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted of less than the par value of the Bonds. All proposals must be accompanied by certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment of one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the Treasurer's office within 10 days after notice of their acceptance, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept. 1, in funds current in New-York and Boston.
The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years, with six per cent. coupons, payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.
The State has no public debt, and the full payment of the $2,000,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the Law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in this behalf.
MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, } Commissioners
ALEX. MITCHELL, } of the
JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Public Debt.
With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.
W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO.,
(EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.
TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 15th day of September next.
Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 IN aid of the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.
Bonds of the Corporation, for the above purpose, in sums of $100, and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 19, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company will be paid by ROGERS, COARTES & CO., Milwaukee, in funds current there, or by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, at $35, each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND Banking Company closed the transfer books of the Company in this City on the 13th of June, 1861. In future transfers of the Stock of the Company will be made at New-Orleans only.
(Signed,) M. MORGAN.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will finally close on Saturday, the 27th day of July. Due notice will be given of the opening of the books of the Erie Railroad Company.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Fourth and Fifth Mortgage (past due) coupons; also, fractional parts of shares in the new Erie Railway Company, bought and sold by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

CITY OF CHICAGO 6 PER CENT. BONDS due in 1861, issued to retire the floating debt of the City, $100,000 for sale by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by BROWN BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
COUNTRY SEAT AND TWELVE ACRES of land for sale, at auction, by PEED & COLE, on Wednesday, July 24, at 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. This place is situated on the Brooklyn and Jamaica Turnpike, ten miles from Fulton-ferry, accessible hourly by stages from East New-York, or by cars from South-ferry or Hunter's Point, which stops but a few rods from the place; dwelling-house, Gothic style, 36x40 feet, stable and extra outbuildings in perfect order; no money has been spared to render it complete in every way. Terms easy; two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain, part at 6 per cent.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, on TUESDAY, July 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 45 Vesey-st., the entire stock of the above store, consisting of chairs of every variety; hair, husk, sea-grass and straw mattresses; mahogany and walnut bedsteads, cottage do., washstands, bureaus, feathers, quilts and short hair, feather-beds, pillows and bolsters, bedding, ticking, hair-picking machine, &c. To be sold by order of assignee.
JOHN BOYD, Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a thoroughbred mare, 8 years old, 15¾ hands high, very handsome, very stylish and a fast runner; was broken expressly for the saddle, and has been used only as a saddle-horse. For further particulars inquire as above.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE.—ON WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of parlor suites, in brocatel and hair-cloth; pier-glasses, book-cases, chamber suites, velvet and ingrain carpets, extension tables, kitchen furniture, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, July 24, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 40 Chestnut-st., comprising the usual assortment. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A FEW OF PERRY'S CELEBRATED Stove from fuel oil and other foreign matter by a chemical process, adapted to medical purposes, such as forming tinctures, extracts, ethers, Chloroform, &c. For perfumers' use.
ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Sole Agent.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 18 WALL-ST.
Cash Capital $500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861 ..... 1,061,135 26
Liabilities 15,188 02
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
35 PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,
Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th of September to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT. INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.
A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.
The Company continue the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16, 1861.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 46 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st., July 9, 1861.
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent., payable on the 12th instant.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 1st prox. inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861.
THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office.
JOHN EWEN, President.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on the 1st August next. The transfer books are closed until that date.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861.
Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.
These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.
The offer must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.
The coal must be of the best Lehigh Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.
The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.
It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean; of uniform quality; selected free from impurities; unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.
The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.
Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New-York.
In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.
Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.
The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.
The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.
No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.
Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a *United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.*
As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due on each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.
It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivering the coal, of the quality and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United states, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.
Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them.
The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is herewith given:

Form of Offer.

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer's use, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded; the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisements of the 9th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.
Should my (our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificate.
(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
Witness:
(Place.) (Signed) C. D.
(Date.) E. F.

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.
(Signature.)
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.
G. H.
jy13-law1wS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 2, in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.
FRANCIS O'ROURKE, } Committees on Building and
OWEN KINNEY, } Furniture of the Board of
WALTER ROCHE, } Schools of the VIth Ward.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with the names of sureties for information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

FREE EXHIBITION OF TWO HUNDRED varieties of FRENCH HYBRID GLADIOLUS.—The subscriber announces to his customers and the public, that he is ready to exhibit, at his nursery, Newtown Road, Astoria, Long Island, his superb collection of Gladiolus, many of which are entirely new, and in bloom for the first time in this country. The Exhibition will commence on WEDNESDAY, July 24, and continue to SATURDAY, August 10. Accessible by 3d-av. cars, and 86th-st. Ferry, and steamboat *Maltano* from Fulton Market-slip. The nursery is about a mile from either landing.
ANDREW BRIDGEMAN, No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD
For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT
AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE FR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.
Personally appeared before me an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.
Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.
Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.
Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu. Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

AFFLICTED BESTORLD! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARKIN'S Paris and London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with its cause, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of Dr. RICHARDSON, No 1 Vesey-st., ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., N. Y. J. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y. J. JOHNSON, No. 69 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARKIN and his work.—*Courrier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National-Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.
Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being quackered by great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in the hospitals of this City, which enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion, &c. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject is a boon to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 25 East 12th-st., four doors west of Broadway; at GODFREY'S, No. 631 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 75th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and sexual weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 Laight-st.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taints the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MEDICAL.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake. Read the following testimonials, from persons who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
Mr. David Tabor, 180 Division-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCumiskey, cooper, No. 215 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 3d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

A NACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and diseases of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious: it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD,
Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M., Hunter's Point
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	8:30 A. M., Hunter's Point
9:00 A. M., Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M., Hunter's Point
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	5:30 P. M., Hunter's Point
6:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and every hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.
11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. station.
For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Fort Monmouth N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works. Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Fort Monmouth wharf, in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.
Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.
Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of stages as follows: At 8:45 and 9:45 A. M., and at 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6:45 and 8:15 A. M. Ferry leave at 7:45 and 8:45 A. M., and at 5:45 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot of Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. The train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 3 P. M., Way for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs daily to Elmira. 6. P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Greenport; 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Boat from James slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 4:35 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M., for Suffern at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Sup

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

Regiment had determined to proceed once more to the seat of war. The wish was father to the thought. We were unable to discover that there was the slightest foundation in the statement. This silver lining to the dark cloud was denied to us. From several sources, however, it was ascertained that the Secretary of War had telegraphed for such regiments as were considered to be in a state of forwardness, and in the evening the gratifying intelligence came over the wires that the response from all quarters had been of the most prompt character. Mr. Secretary CAMERON also expressed his opinion that the Capital was in no danger, and thereby eased the minds of a great number of military men, who had been predicating all sorts of catastrophes. These gentleman, we may here add, will be actively employed during the coming week. They will now have no difficulty in supplying the Government with all the men it may want from this quarter.

The excitement culminated, as a matter of course, in and around the newspaper offices. The demand for papers was incessant, and the applications for information concerning certain regiments and the members thereof were frequently of the most touching character. It was generally supposed that a list of the casualties would be published in the second edition, and many a blanched cheek and trembling hand awaited its appearance. An old widow lady, who has two sons in the Union Army, and a third—her only remaining comfort—(a lad of sixteen) at home, procured one of the earliest copies, and silently perused its contents. "I thought," she said, "it contained a list of the killed and wounded," and sighing, she turned to the last of her flock and said, "You, too, must go now, my son." She saw nothing in the disaster but an occasion for a new sacrifice.

Among the various nationalities the greatest excitement prevailed. The fate of the gallant Sixty-ninth created an emotion in the breast of every Irish woman, and "fair Jessie" wept at the too probable fate of Donald in the Highland Seventy-ninth. It was sad not to have it in one's power to relieve the anxiety that existed; not to have a word for the young wife, the aged mother, the anxious relative. When the record comes, may it give them comfort. The Firemen of the City, though not given to the melting mood, were deeply concerned at the fate of their regiment. The oldest exempt member has not known so sad a day. The red-shirted fraternity have a little world of their own; they are bound together by a thousand ties. A single death breaks in upon them with peculiar significance, and we all know how readily when such an event occurs they turn out to show their love for the departed. How tearful then was the blow when it was stated that their regiment had been cut to pieces, and that of a thousand brave companions but sixty or seventy remained! Towards midnight their suspense was relieved by a telegraphic message, which stated that the greater portion of their friends, at least, were safe.

In referring to the details of the matters here but lightly touched upon, it is only necessary to say, in conclusion, that the lesson taught by the disaster, if stern, was full of strong, manly suggestiveness. There was, as far as we could observe, no disposition to underrate the advantage gained by the enemy. It was conceded that we had been driven back—that the work of weeks had crumbled into dust—and that the coveted opportunity of the South had indeed arrived. Conceding to the full all that a brave man can concede to his enemy, there was yet a quiet consciousness of reserved strength; a feeling that what had been done by us was as nothing to what could be done, a feeling which, whilst it mutely cheered each patriotic heart, proved how completely a single defeat is wasted on a people that will not for an instant believe that it ever has, ever can or ever will be beaten and rest content.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN.

The first report of the brilliant achievements of our troops at Bull's Run had scarcely been heralded in the city, and the news had hardly been discussed and digested, ere tidings of sudden disaster to the National arms has filled the patriotic Northern heart with profoundest melancholy and most poignant grief. In the first flush of excitement attending the information of the grand advance upon the intrenched hosts of the enemy, the capture of their batteries, and resistance to their cavalry charges, men's blood received fresh warmth from the flames of patriotic fire and coursed more swiftly through their veins. In their station, shared even by the many who wait in eager suspense tidings of them they hold most dear, the thought of a repulse was never harbored. Had not the course of the authorities been marked by a full consciousness of overwhelming power? The populace, self-sacrificing and earnest in waging the war on behalf of liberty had flocked in legions to the national defence. Thousands more, many of whom had already organized into regiments, awaiting but a word to take the field, but that word came from the Government never came. On the contrary, they were rejected. A feeling of security, amounting almost to a sense of invincibility, had taken possession of the popular mind, but yesterday it was rudely broken. Men were stricken with dismay when the first brief dispatch announcing the retreat of the Union forces was bulletined by the City Press. The statement came with crushing force, and none were prepared to credit it. All doubted its truth, and awaited, with anxiety, further advices. Some considered the announcement a cruel ruse of the stock brokers, and bets were freely offered against its being true. Others believed that it might be *fact*, but if so, it was a feint of McDOWELL's to draw the enemy from behind his batteries and attack him in the field.

This suspense, though painful, was short, the news was not only confirmed, but the fresh reports only added to the horrors of the disaster. Crowds commenced to collect about the newspaper offices, and by the middle of the afternoon they were increased to many hundreds. And so they remained until midnight, eagerly securing the "extras," which were issued as frequently as the tardy telegraph furnished the details from Washington. Any one who had an extra was the object of attraction to those who had not, and everbody felt that he was intimately known to his neighbor, for all were united by a common grief.

Each item of intelligence was canvassed and commented on. The loss of the splendid light batteries was especially deplored. The noble conduct of the Firemen Zouaves, (many of whom were recruited here) in breasting like veterans the swooping and repeated charges of the enemy's cavalry, elicited strong expressions of commendation. The statement that the number of the gallant lads had been reduced to two hundred, having been read to one group, was responded to by an earnest fireman, who declared that 2,000 would fill their place in less than a week.

Unsparing denunciation was poured upon Gen. PATTERSON's head for failing to intercept the Secessionists under JOHNSTON, and feelings of rage and disappointment were shown on many countenances. But with the usual elasticity of the National character a determination was expressed that this should be the last battle lost on our side, and that Richmond must pay the penalty of the mishap.

But one feeling was prominent everywhere, and that was that enough men should be sent into Virginia at once to crush out the rebel force there. The feeling was manifested practically at several recruiting stations, where more men enlisted than for the week previous. A report gained currency that seventy-five of the Fourteenth Regiment, (of Brooklyn,) Col. WOOD, had been killed, including Lieut.-Col. FOWLER, created considerable excitement among the women who have relatives or friends in that regiment. They anxiously sought for all the particulars known, and seemed more resigned under the painful suspense than could have been expected of them. "Thank God," exclaimed one mother, "if my two sons are dead, they died in a glorious cause; and had I more I would offer them to-morrow for the benefit of my country." So long as mothers are inspired by such patriotic feelings, there need be no lack of troops to fight the battles of the Union.

There were thousands of sleepless eyes in the City last night, and hearts wrung with anxiety to learn the fate of those who fell in the battle of Bull's Run.

THE HERALD'S MASKED ATTACK ON THE SEVENTH REGIMENT

To the Editor of the New-York Times

In justice to the Seventh New-York Regiment, permit me, as a friend of our Volunteers, to express my own, and I doubt not, the feeling of our citizens generally, at the wanton and unjust attack made in yesterday's *Herald* from a "Masked Battery," and which being placed in the editorial columns, under "The Returning Regiments," is intended, no doubt, to cover some private pique of the writer, and deserves, as it will receive, public condemnation.

We all know the pressing necessity existing at the time the Seventh Regiment was called into the service of the Government, and how promptly, they and the Massachusetts Regiments responded to the call, and these, by their rapid preparation, and marching to Washington, no doubt so strengthened the the hands of the Government, and deterred the rebels, as to give confidence to the first, and caused the latter to delay, until the opportunity they certainly had to take Washington was lost to them.

Now, Sir, if no more than this was gained, through the movements of the regiment referred to, it was a success which the Government has been immensely benefited by, and for which these regiments should receive approbation, not censure and sluts, upon their patriotism or courage, as is evidently intended by the *Herald*, and which I certainly do not think has been well considered, if at all reviewed, by its proprietor. As a volunteer body, and for patriotism, promptness to duty, soldierly conduct and courage, the Seventh still stands, in the estimation of our citizens, as it did before, and have not "lost their once gallant name," nor are they disorganized or dispirited, and still remain the praise and favorites of our citizens, the *Herald* notwithstanding. And if the hard duty performed, and valuable service to the country, *admitted* by the *Herald*, besides paying all their expenses, and up to this hour receiving no pay, nor even clothing, nor arms, except those paid for by the members themselves—I say if these do not entitle the Seventh Regiment to the good feelings of our citizens, and entitle them to the gratitude of all who now benefit by their services, (and certainly the *Herald* did not lose by it,) there indeed is little inducement held out for the Seventh, then, *and now* ready to maintain the honor of their good name. While I leave Boston to defend, as she no doubt will, *her heroes* from such dishonest reflections and so undeserved remarks, Respectfully, yours,

A FRIEND OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK.
JULY 22, 1861.

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE BATTLE OF SUNDAY.

Latest Reports from Our Special Correspondents.

Exaggerated Character of the First Reports.

List of Casualties so Far as Known.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22.

The disaster of Sunday is less overwhelming than was at first reported. The army was not routed, nor cut to pieces; nor were our losses, although heavy, such as cannot be repaired by a few weeks of vigorous preparation. The Government will give its exclusive attention to this matter, and will profit in many respects from the experience acquired.

Only a small portion of the camp equipage was captured. Our heaviest loss, aside from men, is that of artillery. No time must be lost in repairing it.

It is universally agreed that up to 2 o'clock our troops were steadily gaining upon the rebels. They had beaten them in every open encounter, had resisted every attempt to charge by cavalry, had silenced three of their batteries, and had pressed them back a mile from their advanced position; but they had been marching and fighting twelve hours, and were physically exhausted, so that, when they saw new batteries opening upon them and fresh reinforcements marching against them, it was impossible to continue the fight; but they proved their superiority in the open field beyond all question. In no instance did the rebels stand their ground against a charge or in the open field with musketry. They had a prodigious advantage in number, and a still greater in their intrenchments.

The censure of the public will fall upon the authority which decided on a battle against such fearful odds. Whether that was Gen. McDOWELL, Gen. SCOTT, or the Cabinet, we shall probably know ere long. The *Evening Star* announces that Gen. McDOWELL has been superseded by McCLELLAN. It is not at all likely that any such precipitant judgment and execution will be passed upon him.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22.

The disaster of yesterday is not so great as was at first supposed. Our troops retired in order from Centreville last night, falling back to the intrenchments opposite this city—the brigade under Gen. BLENKER covering them, and bringing down the stragglers and destroying the bridges in the rear.

We shall not lose, in killed, wounded and missing, to exceed one thousand men. We have lost from eighteen to twenty-three pieces of artillery, including five of the Rhode Island Battery, and some of the Sherman, Carlisle and Griggin Batteries. About sixty to seventy baggage wagons will be lost. As near as can be ascertained the number of muskets thrown away on the retreat and lost on the field will reach four thousand. At least one-half of the blankets and haversacks were thrown away previous to the battle, and on the retreat. We have lost but little provisions, and no ammunition.

The rebels continued in pursuit of our retreating columns, pushing their cavalry as far as Centreville, at which place they were checked for a time, but of which they took possession when our troops retired.

Our men fought with determined vigor, and accomplished results worthy of veterans. The Seventy-first, the Zouaves, the Sixty-ninth, and the Fourteenth Militia, are most frequently mentioned as among the New-York regiments that most resolutely contested the field.

The city is full of stragglers from the different regiments. They are mostly those men who first left the field. They give the most exaggerated accounts of disasters to our regiment. One says his regiment is entirely decimated; another that his regiment is cut to pieces, and another that his regiment is totally lost. Of course out of all these rumors it is impossible to gather anything reliable.

A number of the ladies of Washington promptly provided succor for the hungry and tired troops. Though it was raining hard, many went into the streets with baskets of provisions and wine, and distributed them among the soldiers.

The causes of our defeat are yet unexplained, at least officially, but that it was due to a stampede among our troops is generally admitted. The cause of that stampede will, I think, be traced to the failure of the supply of ammunition of one of the batteries engaged. When more ammunition was wanted, an order was given to the commandant of a caisson to go for ammunition to the wagon, about a half mile distant. The drivers at once started their horses on a full run, and then arose the cry that the column was being attacked by a mass of cavalry; that it had wavered, and that the artillery was already in retreat. This panic spread rapidly, and in a short time the entire army was *en route* for Centreville.

Gen McDOWELL was so overcome by fatigue, that while writing a short dispatch in the telegraph office, at Fairfax, he fell asleep three times. He had been busy all the night preceding in making preliminary arrangements, and had been in the saddle from 2 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night. A 9½ his dispatch was received here, announcing his retreat and his purpose to make a stand at Centreville. At 1½ it was announced that he would fall back to Fairfax. It was left to his own judgment whether to retire to the Potomac line or not.

Gen. SCHENCK was in the saddle twenty-five hours. He was not wounded.

Gov. SPRAGUE was severely bruised by the fall of his horse.

Col. HUNTER's wound is not serious. A ball grazed his neck and face, but without breaking the jaw-bone.

It appears that the entire energies of the Government are being turned to retrieving our loss. The tenders of regiments on file in the Department have been overhauled, and all accepted, with directions to report at Washington at once.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 21.

The disaster at Bull's Run is evidently not so great in material loss as was at first supposed. The list of killed and wounded is estimated as not exceeding 2,000, and probably below that number.

From the Ordnance Department, I hear that we have lost probably 20 to 25 field-pieces, including some heavy siege-guns that were sent up after the battle of Thursday.

Our transportation and baggage-wagons were strewed all along the road, and it is not impossible that 100 of these have fallen into the hands of the rebels.

The greatest loss is of muskets, haversacks and cartridge-boxes. Of the 28,000 taken on the field, at least one-third were thrown away.

We have so many rumors, that I dread to give any statement currency. Last night it was told by Quartermaster STETSON that Pony FARNHAM and JOHN CREGIER, of the Zouaves, were dead. FARNHAM has a slight wound on the ear, but CREGIER is not touched.

Col. CORCORAN is wounded in the arm. The Sixty-ninth charged and carried four batteries, and at one time lost its colors. They were recovered by the Zouaves, and restored to the Sixty-ninth.

The Zouaves charged and carried three batteries, and in concert with the Sixty-ninth carried a fourth. They were driven out of the latter by a heavy body of fresh troops.

The Zouaves captured and brought off the colors of the Tennessee Rifles.

Col. WOOD, of the Fourteenth Militia, has lost a leg.

Col. SLOCUM, of the Twenty-seventh N. Y. Volunteers, is wounded.

Col. CAMERON, of the Seventy-ninth, is killed.

Col. SLOCUM, of the Rhode Island Second, is also killed.

It is reported that the Seventy-first loses three hundred men in killed, wounded and missing. It went into the fight with 750.

Of the Germans, all but about 300 are missing—probably most of them killed and wounded.

The Sixty-ninth and the Seventy-ninth lose about three out of every four that went into the fight. They fought with undaunted courage, and were once flanked, although they were constantly charging batteries, and carrying them with the bayonet. They have covered themselves with immortal glory.

Probably other regiments performed equal deeds of valor, but they are not so frequently mentioned.

Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, was slightly wounded, and had his horse shot under him. When it became evident that the Rhode Island Battery must be abandoned, he spiked the guns with his own hands, and under a volley of musketry.

Col. BURNSIDE had a horse shot under him.

The rebels behaved with the greatest brutality. They bayoneted our wounded, kicked the dead officers, and pillaged all they found.

A Massachusetts man gave a drink of water to a wounded rebel that he found on the field. In a few moments after, when standing in line, he saw the same man raise a bayonet and stab one of our wounded men, who was near him and insensible. I have stements of other similar acts of cowardly brutality, but this I can vouch for.

It is evident from that the rebels were in greater number than we have ever estimated them to be. They have abandoned all other points, and gathered at Manassas for one desperate effort. They probably had upon the field three men to our one. Their superiority in cavalry gave them another great advantage. Whatever valor could do, our Volunteers accomplished. If any body flinched, it was the Regulars—the Cavalry and Infantry absolutely being the first to show cowardice, and some of the Artillery refusing to go into action. One battery was twice ordered to advance, and both times refused.

Now that a great mischief has been done, the Government has awakened to a true sense of its duty. I was authorized a month ago to tender the services of a splendid Irish Regiment for the War. They could not be received. Red tape was in the way. Then I asked to have them taken if new levies were called for. I could not even obtain that promise. This morning, I tendered them again, and in half an hour, had orders for them to be ready to march. I hope we are to have no new inefficiency. The loss of yesterday may be repaired if we have promptness and resolution.

I cannot see that the spirits of our men have been destroyed by their reverses. Not one that I have seen but wants to renew the fight as soon as possible. The Zouaves cry for revenge, and the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth and Seventy-first declare their determination to have two lives for every man of their regiments that are killed or wounded. I heard a Massachusetts man who was in the fight, and whose time was out, say that he was homesick enough until last night, but that now he would not go home until this war was ended, and that nine out of twelve of his regiment would reenlist for the war without going home.

Reinforcements are being sent over the river to sustain the retreat of our forces, until they are within their intrenchments. The Twenty-fourth New-York Volunteers went over this morning. A large number of horses have also been sent over this morning to handle the artillery and the baggage-wagons.

The citizens of Washington are showing the greatest kindness to our exhausted and wounded troops. It is raining very hard, but ladies are out on the sidewalks giving tea, coffee, wine and victuals to the men.

Congress will largely increase the number of troops to be ordered out—probably to three-quarters of a million.

It is said that Congressman ELY, of Rochester, is taken prisoner. I have not time now to verify the statement. A large number of Senators and Representatives were on the field, and it is possible some have been lost.

Congressman MARSTON, of New-Hampshire, was in command of a regiment from that State. He had his arm shot away in the engagement. LEO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 21, 1861.

To read of a battle, with its poetry of heroism, is a very fine thing. All men applaud the bold fellow, and all women throw laurels on the gallant soldier who is ready to throw down his life for his country's flag. If one sees it, the thing is far different. I was at the defeat of our forces yesterday near Centreville, and as I witnessed the hot shot and the terrible shell tearing through the air; as I saw the horrible grape and shrapnel doing its too certain work all around; as I saw my friend storming heroically masked batteries, which the terrible incompetence of their leaders did not allow them to silence, owing to insufficient reinforcements being sent in proper time; when I saw these heroes at $11 a month losing heads, legs and arms, in thick profusion around me; when I witnessed the horrible rout brought about by a masterly flank movement of their picked cavalry and sharp-shooters, and when I saw our artillerymen unlimber their guns, cut loose the traces their horses and flee, leaving the pieces behind; when I saw, too, our boasted cavalry flying in the same mad haste, with regiment after regiment pushing after them like so many sheep, throwing for three miles guns, bayonets, cartridge-boxes and provisions of every kind away—dragoons riding over infantry in their flight, and the ground absolutely covered for three miles with bodies, then I realized as only those can who see it, the actual horrors of war.

I asked myself, and an indignant country will ask with a thunder voice, why should the Union forces meet with a signal rebuff or repulse in the sacred, cause of upholding the glorious majesty of our starry flag? Was it for this that our people moved by one mighty impulse, have poured out so lavishly their blood and treasure, sent their men from every station in life, to uphold the cause of our common country, only to to be slaughtered, as they were yesterday, simply because political services are superior to tried ability, and political expediency demands that a lot of epauletted numbskulls shall shall be placed in command of the largest army yet raised in the Republic, and men who who have been tried on the battle-field are thrown aside, who, if in command, would have vanquished with the utmost ease, the terrible army of the arch-traitor, JEFF. DAVIS.

It was perfectly evident to all who could see beyond a red tape line that Generals BEAUREGARD and LEE looked upon *Manassas* as the key of Virginia, and would expend their utmost energies in making it impregnable. Our would-be wise rulers assumed that there was no valor in the Southern forces; that they had no ammunition, but few rifled cannon, and their army was but an undisciplined rabble. Yesterday's facts showed that they were perfect in every detail, and that their entire force fought with pluck an intense vigor.

It is an absolute fact, that our guns exhausted their ammunition long before the day was decided, while the majority of our infantry exhausted their ammunition also, ere the rout took place. Their muskets, as I had oculor evidence on the battle-field, were four-fifths of them flint locks, altered, which either were useless after the sixth or seventh round, or became so hot that they could not be handled. In many cases, too, the sight became destroyed, owing to the iron being of an inferior quality, yet with all these disadvantages the men fought superbly during the early part of the day, and it was not until they all saw that they were being cut down, without any important points being gained, that they fled as only scared soldiers can flee. A case in point occurred early in the day, when a battery of six Confederate guns was just on the point of being taken, and their cheers rent the air air as the supposed column started to strengthen them, when, to their amazement, they observed that the Militia General in command could not see the point, and sent the body of men to another quarter.

I will mention here that the Fire Zouaves fought like tigers and were fearfully cut up. All the New-England Regiments fought remarkably well and with great coolness. The Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first, of New-York City, especially distinguished themselves. Many other regiments fought extremely well.

The first gun was fired at 10 minutes of 7 A. M. The Disunionists did not return the fire with any activity until one hour and a half after, when HUNTER's Brigade, estimated at 10,000, attempted a rear movement on their columns.

I reached the reserve base of operations at Centreville at 11 A. M., where I found Capt. TIDBALT's battery of two 6-pounders and two 12-pounders, with the New-York Twenty-ninth, with two 6-pounders, supported by 1,600. Walking along the woods towards Bull's Run, I found the Eighteenth and Thirty-second of New-York, with the First and Second Michigan, bivouacked, while the New-York Twelfth (State) occupied the advance of this column, looking on the previous scene of operations at Bull's Run. Here there were four of PARROTT's rifled guns, 10-pounders.

With this large reserve, when the fortunes of the day seemed slightly to waver, why were not the reserve sent for ere it was too late? I saw what seemed to be a general officer riding about in high excitement, wondering "where reinforcements could be found, as "they would soon be needed." A few resolute men, with rifled cannon, might have completely scattered the bold flankers of the enemy; as it was, our troops, once disheartened, fled so precipitately that, had the enemy seen this advantage, they could have cut them to pieces or forced them to surrender ere they reached Fairfax Court-house.

I reached the Court-house about 10 P. M., and from that period until 3 A. M., a steady stream poured past, in a perfect state of disorder, muskets and blankets thrown away, and the men completely broken down in spirits. A large portion, as is well known, are three months' volunteers, and with the experience gathered yesterday, of whole regiments cut up, because the officers were incompetent, I should like to know how many of these men will reenlist for the war, just at a time, too, when their services are especially needed.

I came on from Fairfax Court-house in an ambulance, which contained six men severely wounded. We led this ghostly column of yesterday's horrors. I saw in one of them a Fire Zouave with his leg shot off. He had a handkerchief tied tight around it to keep the life blood from flowing. In a little while he dropped off, a grim smile on his lips. On the battle-field, the groans of the wounded were awful, many calling piteously for water or for the doctor, while others were begging some one to cut their throats to retieve their misery.

As at Bull's Run, the Secessionists murdered in the most horrid manner many of the prisoners in their hands. I saw with my glass a Southern Zouave deliberately go up to a prisoner and cut his throat, while others were bayonetted to death by slow torture. I do not think our men were guilty of any such acts, although they committed gross acts of vandalism all along the route from Alexandria, and apparently were not restrained as they should have been. Burning houses and ruthlessly destroying property are not as atrocious, however, as deliberate acts of murder.

The loss will unquestionably be very large on *both sides*. It was currently stated that ours would reach 5,000, but this is an absurd estimate. I doubt if our real loss can ever be known, from the fact that the men fell down on the road from sheer exhaustion, all the way from Centreville to the Long Bridge, and if the Confederates occupy to-day, Centreville, Vienna, and Fairfax Court-house, as is supposed, they will take a very large number of prisoners, whom they will at once set to work on their fortifications, and it will be very difficult to hear from them again. A large number will die on the battle-field from severe wounds, and it is very questionable if a flag of truce, will be received at their lines, for the purpose of collecting our dead and wounded.

At Centreville I stopped an hour, and, fortunately, met with a very intelligent person, who saw, frequently, BEAUREGARD, BONHAM and LEE, when their forces were stationed there. She told me that she frequently heard them say that they intended to fall back from Fairfax and Centreville, so as to draw our troops on, disarm their suspicions, and make them believe that they would not fight; then they would get them into their numerous masked batteries, which spirt the thick woods all around Manassas and in the neighborhood of Gainesville, and "when once in the net they would give them a dose they never would forget."

I found, in conversation with this lady, and several others whom I stopped to see on my way from Vienna, that as late as last Wednesday, mere boys were impressed, and in many cases were tied hands and feet and thrown into wagons, to prevent their escaping. This is Southern chivalry. How monstrous must be the course that would dictate such vile acts.

A very important prisoner, who was brought in during the morning, told me that JEFF. DAVIS was commanding in person, with some 60,000 men, and that fresh troops were arriving constantly by every train on the Manassas and Strasburg Railroad. Our magnificent Army of 55,000 to 60,000 men, did not really, I believe, consist of thirty thousand, with officers who could not be found when wanted, bad muskets, a want of ammunition, a miserable supply of artillery, and entire ignorance of masked rifled cannon that cut into our men so terribly. The natural result was a disgraceful and ignominious retreat, that has inflicted a terrible stab on the Republic.

During the hot and galling fire that Col. TOMPKINS, of the Second New-York, stood with his men for twenty minutes from a Confederate battery of eight guns, Lieut. DIMPSEY, of Company G, was killed.

Col. CAMERON, of the Seventy-ninth, the brother of the Secretary of War, was instantly killed while leading a gallant charge.

It was rumored that the acting Colonel of the Sixty-ninth New-York, and Col. VARNHAM, of the Fire Zouaves, were also shot, but this, I believe, is untrue.

The gallant Col. BURNSIDE, commanding the Second Brigade of the Second Division, I think escaped unhurt, but his two regiments of Rhode Islanders suffered severely.

Gov. SPRAGUE had a horse shot under him.

Col LAWRENCE, of the Massachusetts Fifth, (I think,) was said to have been seriously maimed by a fragment of shell.

I was w[illegible] Sen[illegible] Massachusetts, several times during the day; his presence seemed to add new vigor to the Bay State boys.

Congress adjourned Friday until Monday expressly to allow the members to see the show. Neither Congress nor the Union wish to see another such a sight. At the grand stampede civilians were awfully scared, and I think several of them were taken prisoners. I witnesse some terrific feats of running among them. Many lost their carriages, and for aught I know are skulking about the woods now. One very fat Congressman offered an artilleryman $20 for a horse, but after he had the horse, he found it so hard to mount that he turned pale all over. He John Gilpined along, near my legs, until his horse threw him, when his agony was fearful. Three of us boosted him up, and he cut again as though the d—l was after him. That M. C. will never go to the wars again.

Thus ended America's noted Sunday battle. The Blue Ridge gleamed serenely beautiful in the distance. An exquisite Summer day, only brought in bolder relief the horrid scene of death and carnage.

JASPER.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22.

It is estimated that only 20,000, in all, of our troops were engaged in the battle yesterday, and only 15,000 at any one time, including six or seven hundred of the Rhode Island First and Second Regiments.

All communication with Alexandria has been stopped, to prevent the soldiers from crossing over.

The returned soldiers are perfectly worn out. Many of them state that they went to the battle-field after breakfasting. They were all engaged at the same time, while the rebel strength was supplied with fresh forces. The whole battle, on the center column was within a radius of a mile.

It is believed that the rebels abandoned some of their batteries for the purpose of decoying the attacking force to an advance to a position where a double fire could be directed at them, and sweep their lines.

The following interesting statement is received from a gentleman who accompanied the Eighth New-York Regiment:

The men marched on the battle-field after a fatiguing march of nine hours, and immediately on the steamer. The enemy's batteries and infantry were all concealed, which made it exceedingly difficult for our men. As they were moving steadily forward they could not see the enemy, and consequently could not direct their fire with as telling result as they could had they been in the field. None of the field or staff officers were injured. Lieutenant M. H. WALL, of Company B, received a slight wound from an exploded shell. Capt. GRIFFIN, of Company E, is supposed to be taken prisoner. Surgeon SIMPTY, Assistant-Surgeon G. A. WINSTEAD and Assistant-Surgeon CHARLES S. DEGRAW, of the Eighth New-York nobly surrendered themselves sooner than leave their wounded comrades without aid.

In the grand retreat many of the Garibaldians acted like savages, firing in every direction. On their run to Fairfax country houses along the road were invaded, and innocent persons maltreated. They seem to have lost all presence of mind in their rage over their defeat.

An agent of the Associated Press, who left Centreville at 1 o'clock this morning, brings interesting information in relation to the condition of affairs at that time and subsequent to the retreat.

The following were left on the field and in the hospital close by, dead.

Col. Wood of the Fourteenth New-York.
Henry A. Sutter, of First Rhode Island.
Capt. Somers and George E. Goulding, Second Rhode Island.
Lieut. Prescott, First Rhode Island.
John B. Nicholson, Second Rhode Island.
Samuel Bast, Seventy-first New-York.
Sergeant Charles Baizely, Second Rhode Island.
Charles Brant, Seventy-first New-York.
Private Clenan, Eighth New-York.
C. L. Dampert, Eighth New-York.
Herman Thacher, First Rhode Island.
Lennon Green, Company H, Second Rhode Island.
—— Collins, Second Wisconsin.
W. T. Harrington, Second Regulars.
George W. Flag, First Rhode Island.
Reuben Bartlett, Second Rhode Island

WOUNDED.

W. H. Green, Seventy-first, New-York, dangerously.
Major Blue, Second Rhode Island, dangerously.
Lieut. Dickerson, regular infantry, slightly.
James Tagert, of Newburgh, Seventy-first, in thigh.
John W. R. Mould, do.
Capt. David H. Heart, Seventy-first, New-York.
Andrew J. Straw, Second New-Hampshire, leg taken off by cannon ball.
Edward Eddy, Twenty-seventh, New-York, cannon ball, hip.

SHERMAN's Battery, or the greater part of it, has returned to the City. The reason why the other batteries were taken is that the horses were shot down; consequently the cannon could not be removed.

VARIAN's Battery will probably be mustered out of service at New-York, where it will arrive to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Battery will be received in New-York by the Home Guard, under the command of Capt. PHILLIPS. The officers of the Battery are Lieut. O. H. CORNELL, Lieut. E. C. BURNS, Lieut. J. C. CARPENTER, Lieut. J. E. SMITH.

Soldiers stationed near Bull's cross-roads, report that 500 of the enemy's cavalry have since yesterday been seen within two miles of that place.

The stragglers in this city are being gathered up and restored to their respective companies. Some few got into the city after midnight.

The following wounded are in the Washington Infirmary:

Geo. Harrison, Company A, Seventy-first.
J. Cromer, First Zouaves.
Sergt. Nicklin, First Minnesota.
John Morrison, Second Ohio.
A. W. Spass, Second Wisconsin.
Judson Runkin, Second Maine.
Thos. Blancy, Fire Zouaves.
L. Leon, First Connecticut.
Wm. Hicks, Thirty-seventh New-York.
S. Warner, Second Lieutenant, Company —, First Michigan.
Jos. Lang, Captain, Seventy-ninth New-York.
F. Maloney, Fire Zouaves.
Thos. Delany, Fire Zouaves.
Daniel Morrow, Second New-York.
H. N Cook, First Ohio.
Charles Benyon, Eighth New-York.
Chas. Quinion, Fourteenth New-York.
H. W. Slocum. Colonel Twenty-seventh New-York.
E. N. Fuller, Second Rhode Island.
G. Collins, Sixty-ninth New-York.
G H. Chase, Second New-Jersey.
F. Nelson, Second Vermont.
D. W. Whitmore, Second New-Hampshire
George Arney, First New-Jersey.
J. McDufly, Sixty-ninth New-York.
S. C. Stewart, Second Maine.
James Moran, Baker's Fifth Artillery.
Jas. Chapman, Second Ohio.
P. Catie, Sixty-ninth New-York.
John O'Hara, John H. Summer, Fire Zouaves.
Andrew Hill, Second Vermont.
M. Conlan Fire Zouaves.
Capt. John Breslin, Sixty-ninth New-York.
Others are only slightly wounded.

Col. Slocum of the New-York Twenty-seventh, is wounded, not killed.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE RETREAT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22.

An agent of the Associated Press furnishes the following

The retreat of the troops to Centreville was successfully accomplished by 8 o'clock last evening, the regiments regaining the positions vacated in the morning, minus a large number that had scattered in the woods in various directions. Those that succeeded in reaching Centreville had an opportunity of four hours to sleep. The reserve force under Col. WEBER, being posted beyond Centreville, at 1 o'clock in the morning, the retreat from that point commenced and was maintained in good order to Arlington Heights and Alexandria. The Army, in its retreat, were compelled to leave behind a large amount of provisions and ammunition. About 40 army wagons fell into the hands of the rebels.

As fast as the National troops retired their positions were immediately occupied by the rebels, until after Fairfax Court-house was passed, after which, the pursuit was not continued. In many instances, the teamsters unhitched the horses and abandoned the wagons, when there was not the slightest necessity. The rebel cavalry were the terror of our volunteers, who were compelled to keep in the woods to avoid being charged by them.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday July 22.

Immediately upon the confirmation of the retreat of the Union forces, the Thirteenth New-York Regiment, whose term of enlistment expires shortly, unanimously signed a paper to reënlist for three years A messenger has gone to Washington to tender its services to the War Department. Col. LEWIS, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, will also reenlist.

Gen. DIX will assume command of this military department to-morrow. He is accompanied by his son, Col. TEMPLE DIX, in a confidential military capacity. The General's city head-quarters are at Gilmor House. The rumor that the order was countermanked is untrue. Gen. BANKS leaves for PATTERSON's column to-morrow morning. The Secesonists are overjoyed. Hundreds of people are in the streets discussing the intelligenee. Efforts are being made amung leading Secessionists. To keep the more disorderly quiet large numbers of soldiers are on the streets. Considering the terribly excited state of public feeling it is worthy of remark that the troops in town are treated with so few demonstrations of hostility. A large extra force of police is on duty in central localities. The presence of a considerable military force may be required to keep the rebels in Baltimore quiet in their present delirium of joy. Likenesses of BEAUREGARD are sold on the streets.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 22.

Cleared.

Steamship Champion, ——, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.
Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia.
Ships Sparkling Wave, Emery, Havre, Brett, Son & Co.; Eastern Star, Nickerson, Rotterdam, Brett, Son & Co.; Ceylon, Lamson, Batavia, Brewster & Williams; Swallow, Morton, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Regulus, Thompson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.
Barks Utah, Hart, Buenes Ayres, C. Durand; Admiral Pedro Fordenskyvel, Sugg, Antwerp, Holmboe & Co.
Brig Mary Staples, Newcomb, Cadiz, B. Small.
Schooners Queen of Clippers, (Br.,) Lockhart, Halifax; L. Mulford, Doyle, Philadelphia; J. G. Huntington, Lovell, Boston, Baker & Dayton; Kate Brigham, Edgerton, London, Dunham & Dimon.
Sloop John Joy, Joy, Hartford, master.

Arrived.

Steamer Sparks, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.
Steamer Taconey, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Steamer Ironsides, Vanderveer, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.
Steamer Locust Point, French, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, in ballast.
Ship Arracan, (of Boston,) Kelly, Havre 61 ds., with mdse. and 172 passengers to Crocker, Wood & Co.
Ship R. L. Lane, Bryer, Liverpool 34 ds., with mdse. and 50 passengers to Thos. Richardson & Co.
Ship Dorisani, (Br., of Liverpool,) Finlayson, South Shields 54 ds., with coal to Moses Taylor & Co.
Brig Addy Swift, Avery, Maracaibo 8th inst., with coffee, hides, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Left no Am. vessels in.
Brig Vermont, (of Wilmington, N. C.,) Symmes, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to J. & F. A. R, Webster.
Brig Robin, Guptil, Rondout, with coal for Boston.
Schr. Teviot, (Br.,) Bode, Nassau, via San Salvador, 8 ds., with pineapples to Darrell & Co. 13th inst., in the evening, saw a steamer running for the Hole in the Wall, next strg. for us, and again shaped her course for the Hole in the Wall.
Schr. Will o' the Wisp, (Br.,) Hunt, Jacmel July 3, with logwood and coffee to McColl & Frith. Left no Am. vessels.

Foreign Ports.

[PER NORTH AMERICAN.]

Arrived from New-York—6th, A. M. Duckell and Athena; 7th, M. C. Day, Atlanta and Mauritius; 8th, C. Nesmith, Hor as Prince, Rhine, Silas Greenman, 9th, Cetus; 10th, A. Stanley—all at Deal; 8th, E. S. Cotton, Stephen Cabot at Marseilles; Union at Havre; 6th, Rattler at do.; 7th, Southern Chief at do.; Sarah Park, Uncle Joe and Wrenville, at Bristol; 8th, Centurion at Antwerp; Maria Morton, Scheldt, Elise and Matilda at Beachy Head; Resolution, at Gloucester; Heindalb, Columbus and Scylla, at Queenstown; 11th, Micolina, at do.; 8th, Louisa and Regulabor, in the Clyde; 10th, G. Bradford and Heiris, at do; 11th, Sea Flower and May Pastle, at do.; Valanta, at Dublin; 8th, City of Brookly

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

Regiment had determined to proceed once more to the seat of war. The wish was father to the thought. We were unable to discover that there was the slightest foundation in the statement. This silver lining to the dark cloud was denied to us. From several sources, however, it was ascertained that the Secretary of War had telegraphed for such regiments as were considered to be in a state of forwardness; and in the event the gratifying intelligence came over the wires that the response from all quarters had been of the most prompt character. Mr. Secretary CAMERON also expressed his opinion that the Capital was in no danger, and thereby eased the minds of a great number of military men, who had been predicating all sorts of catastrophes. These gentleman, we may here add, will be actively employed during the coming week. They will now have no difficulty in supplying the Government with all the men it may want from this quarter.

The excitement culminated, as a matter of course, in and around the newspaper offices. The demand for papers was incessant, and the applications for information concerning certain regiments and the members thereof were frequently of the most touching character. It was generally supposed that a list of the casualties would be published in the second edition, and many a blanched cheek and trembling hand awaited its appearance. An old widow lady, who has two sons in the Union Army, and a third—her only remaining comfort—(a lad of sixteen) at home, procured one of the earliest copies, and silently perused its contents. "I thought," she said, "it contained a list of the killed and wounded," and sighing, she turned to the last of her flock and said, "You, too, must go now, my son." She saw nothing in the disaster but an occasion for a new sacrifice.

Among the various nationalities the greatest excitement prevailed. The fate of the gallant Sixty-ninth created an emotion in the breast of every Irish woman, and "fair Jessie" wept at the too probable fate of Donald in the Highland Seventy-ninth. It was sad not to have it in one's power to relieve the anxiety that existed; not to have a word for the young wife, the aged mother, the anxious relative. When the record comes, may it give them comfort. The Firemen of the City, although not given to the melting mood, were deeply concerned at the fate of their regiment. The oldest exempt member has not known so sad a day. The red-shirted fraternity have a little world of their own; they are bound together by a thousand ties. A single death breaks in upon them with peculiar significance, and we all know how readily when such an event occurs they turn out to show their love for the departed. How fearful then was the blow when it was stated that their regiment had been cut to pieces, and that of a thousand brave companions but sixty or seventy remained! Towards midnight their suspense was relieved by a telegraphic message, which stated that the greater portion of their friends, at least, were safe.

In referring to the details of the matters here but lightly touched upon, it is only necessary to say, in conclusion, that the lesson taught by the disaster, if stern, was full of strong, manly suggestiveness. There was, as far as we could observe, no disposition to underrate the advantage gained by the enemy. It was conceded that we had been driven back—that the work of wrecks had crumbled into dust—and that the coveted opportunity of the South had indeed arrived. Conceding to the full all that a brave man can concede to his enemy, there was yet a quiet consciousness of reserved strength; a feeling that what had been done by us was as nothing to what could be done; a feeling which, whilst it mutely cheered each patriotic heart, proved how completely a single defeat is wasted on a people that will not for an instant believe that it ever has, ever can or ever will be beaten and rest contented.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN.

The first report of the brilliant achievements of our troops at Bull's Run had scarcely been heralded in the city, and the news had hardly been discussed and digested, ere tidings of sudden disaster to the National arms has filled the patriotic Northern heart with profoundest melancholy and most poignant grief. In the first flush of excitement attending the information of the grand advance upon the intrenched hosts of the enemy, the capture of their batteries, and resistance to their cavalry charges, men's blood received fresh warmth from the flames of patriotic fire and coursed more swiftly through their veins. In their station, shared even by the many who wait in eager suspense tidings of them they hold most dear, the thought of a repulse was never harbored. Had not the course of the authorities been marked by a full consciousness of overwhelming power? The populace, self-sacrificing and earnest in waging the war on behalf of liberty had flocked in legions to the national defence. Thousands more, many of whom had already organized into regiments, awaiting but a word to take the field, but that word from the Government never came. On the contrary, they were rejected. A feeling of security, amounting almost to a sense of invincibility, had taken possession of the popular mind, but yesterday it was rudely broken. Men were stricken with dismay when the first brief dispatch announcing the retreat of the Union forces was bulletined by the City Press. The statement came with crushing force, and none were prepared to credit it. All doubted its truth, and awaited, with anxiety, further advices. Some considered the announcement a cruel *ruse* of the stock brokers, and bets were freely offered against its being true. Others believed that it might be *facts*, but if so, it was a feint of McDOWELL's to draw the enemy from behind his batteries and attack him in the field.

This suspense, though painful, was short; the news was not only confirmed, but the fresh reports only added to the horrors of the disaster. Crowds commenced to collect about the newspaper offices, and by the middle of the afternoon they were increased to many hundreds. And so they remained until midnight, eagerly securing the "extras," which were issued as frequently as the tardy telegraph furnished the details from Washington. Any one who had an extra was the object of attraction to those who had not, and everybody felt that he was intimately known to his neighbor, for all were united by a common grief.

Each item of intelligence was canvassed and commented on. The loss of the seven 14 light batteries was especially deplored. The noble conduct of the Firemen Zouaves, (many of whom were recruited here) in breasting like veterans the swooping and repeated charges of the enemy's cavalry, elicited strong expressions of commendation. The statement that the number of the gallant lads had been reduced to two hundred, having been read to one group, was responded to by an earnest fireman, who declared that 2,000 would fill their place in less than a week.

Unsparing denunciation was poured upon Gen. PATTERSON's head for failing to intercept the Secessionists under JOHNSTON, and feelings of rage and disappointment were shown on many countenances. But with the usual elasticity of the National character a determination was expressed that this should be the last battle lost on our side, and that Richmond must pay the penalty of this mishap.

But one feeling was prominent everywhere, and that was that enough men should be sent into Virginia at once to crush out the rebel force there. The feeling was manifested practically at several recruiting stations, where more men enlisted than for the week previous. A report gained currency that seventy-five of the Fourteenth Regiment, (of Brooklyn,) Col. WOOD, had been killed, including Lieut.-Col. FOWLER, created considerable excitement among the women who have relatives or friends in that regiment. They anxiously sought for all the particulars known, and seemed more resigned under the painful suspense than could have been expected of them. "Thank God," exclaimed one mother, "if my two sons are dead, they died in a glorious cause; and had I more I would offer them to-morrow for the benefit of my country." So long as mothers are inspired by such patriotic feelings, there need be no lack of troops to fight the battles of the Union.

There were thousands of sleepless eyes in the City last night, and hearts wrung with anxiety to learn the fate of those who fell in the battle of Bull's Run.

THE HERALD'S MASKED ATTACK ON THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In justice to the Seventh New-York Regiment, permit me, as a friend of our Volunteers, to express my own, and I doubt not, the feeling of our citizens generally, at the wanton and unjust attack made in yesterday's *Herald* from a "Masked Battery," and which being placed in the editorial columns, under "The Returning Regiments," is intended, no doubt, to cover some private pique of the writer, and deserves, as it will receive, public condemnation.

We all know the pressing necessity existing at the time the Seventh Regiment was called into the service of the Government, and how promptly they and their Massachusetts Regiments responded to the call, and these, by their rapid preparation, and marching on Washington, no doubt so strengthened the hands of the Government, and deterred the rebels, as to give confidence to the first, and caused the latter to delay, until the opportunity they certainly had to take Washington was lost to them.

Now, Sir, if no more than this was gained, through the movements of the regiment referred to, it was a success which the Government has been immensely benefited by, and for which these regiments should receive approbation, not censure and slurs, upon their patriotism or courage, as is evidently intended by the *Herald*, and which I certainly do not think has been well considered, if at all reviewed, by its proprietor. As a volunteer body, and for patriotism, promptness to duty, soldierly conduct and courage, the Seventh stands, in the estimation of our citizens, as it did before, and have not "lost their once gallant name," nor are they disorganized or dispirited, and still remain the praise and favorites of our citizens, the *Herald* notwithstanding. And if the hard duty performed, and valuable service to the country, *admitted* by the *Herald*, besides paying all their expenses, and up to this hour receiving no pay, nor even clothing, nor arms, except those paid for by the members themselves—I say if these do not entitle the Seventh Regiment to the good feelings of our citizens, and entitle them to the gratitude of all who now benefit by their services, (and certainly the *Herald* did not lose by it,) there indeed is little inducement held out for the Seventh, then, *and now* ready to maintain the honor of their good name. While I leave Boston to defend, as she no doubt will, *her heroes* from such dishonest reflections and so undeserved remarks, Respectfully, yours,

A FRIEND OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK.
JULY 22, 1861.

THE PRELIMINARY SKIRMISH.

Topography of the Region About Bull's Run—Why Gen. Tyler Made the Attack—How Raw Recruits Behave Under Fire—Scenes on the Battle-field and in Hospital — Miscellaneous Incidents.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

CENTREVILLE, Va., Friday, July 19, 1861.

During the night, the several columns of our Army have united, and they are all now encamped in the immediate vicinity of this place. Three or four regiments are in advance, holding the two roads leading to Manassas; but the main body of the troops are about a mile in the rear towards Fairfax Court-house. They occupy a broad hill-side, and the extended plain that lies at its base. A stream of water crosses the ground, which is a very grateful feature of the place for an encampment, as water is not over-abundant in this section. Towards Manassas, I understand, this difficulty increases.

The affair at Bull's Run had no importance, as bearing upon the general movement or the final result. But it revealed the fact that the rebels are still determined to make a desperate resistance, notwithstanding their precipitate retreat from Fairfax Court-house and Centreville. It is known that they have fortified every strong point between here and Manassas, and there are a great many of them. The whole country renders movements of artillery very difficult, and on some sides of the place to be taken, the roads are so narrow and crooked and the ground so rough as to make the concentration of a large force a matter of very great difficulty. Nothing has been heard of Gen. PATTERSON'S movements to-day, and there is reason to fear, that instead of pressing rapidly upon JOHNSTON, he he has let him escape, and that he is now at Manassas with his entire force. If this is so, the attack may be delayed a day or two, until PATTERSON can come up with his command.

The affair at Bull's Run was to a certain extent the result of a misconception of orders. Gen. MCDOWELL, on Wednesday night, went over to HEINTZELMAN'S column on the South, where very important movements were to be made. He left word that Gen. TYLER was to encamp at Centerville, sending out force sufficient to observe and hold the road to Bull's Run. Gen. TYLER pushed four of his regiments considerably in advance of the position designated, and thus fell into the ambuscade. In the action, our men as a general thing behaved very well. The regiments that were ordered into the woods marched in boldly and without the slightest hesitation, although they were marching in the face of concealed batteries and an unknown foe. As a matter of course, there were individual cases of eccentricity. A chaplain of one of the regiments stood in the field some twenty rods from the edge of the woods, and fired twice wholly at random, directly into the trees, and then rushed back up the hill, warning everybody against going down, because they would certainly be killed. The woods were full of rebels, he said, and they were mowing our men down like grass. He had had two shots at them, but of course did not know whether they had hit the rebels or one of our men. I have heard a rumor that he was killed, but am in a position to say that it is entirely untrue.

I stepped in this morning at the little stone church in Centreville, which has been converted into an hospital. There were eleven of the wounded there, some of them, however, having received only slight contusions. Of Company H, of the Massachusetts regiment, five are known to have been killed on the spot. THOMAS NEEDHAM was the only one whose body was recovered. The names of the others killed are GEO. BACON, THOMAS HARDING and JAMES H. MURPHY—their bodies were left in the woods. Corporal O. SIMPSON, of Company I, was struck by a cannon ball on the leg, which was crushed into a mass of jelly; he died in hospital last night. GEORGE G. LEARNED received a ball through the right foot; he is doing very well. WM. GRANTMAN received a bad wound, but is getting along very well. WM. D. GROVER was slightly wounded. NELSON S. HUSE was struck in the arm. PHILANDER COWELL received and was struck in the arm by a grape shot, which glanced and passed through the breast, striking the spine. He has since died. GEORGE W. GRAY, of Company H, received a grape shot in the thigh, which will probably prove mortal. ORVILLE BIGBY was struck in the breast by a spent ball. Two of the Michigan regiments are in this hospital. WM. MARX was wounded slightly in the side, and Mr. WOOLENWEBER was struck in the arm and side, and injured somewhat seriously. During the hottest of the firing, two or three of the two-wheeled ambulances crossed the field and brought wounded men from the woods. These vehicles were of very great service, though many of them stayed too far behind, so that the wounded men had to be carried a considerable distance before they could be reached. Several men were struck by cannon shot, while staying in the woods on this side the hill-crest. The rebels were obliged to elevate their guns very considerably, in order to reach the top of the hill, and most of their balls went clean over and struck far on the other side. This made the woods I have mentioned more unsafe than points nearer the battery. The balls, as they crashed through the trees, made a great deal of noise, and most of the men showed more fear of them there than they had done in the open field. Great numbers of our Twelfth Regiment had quit the ground and collected in these woods for shelter. I cannot say that they all evinced the spirit of heroes; I counted eight standing in single file, close ranks, behind a tree scarcely large enough to shelter one. Nearly every available tree had its man. As they had left the field and gone where no fighting was to be done, they probably regarded self-preservation for another night as the first law of nature, if not of the military code. The woods for a mile back were filled with fugitives. I saw four or five men lifting a wounded soldier from the ground to put him into an ambulance, when one of them, hearing a shot coming through the trees, dropped his burden and fled to cover. The shot did not strike within a hundred feet of him. Such instances of extreme cowardice, however, were rare.

So far as I can judge, there is nothing especially terrifying in the whirr of a cannon ball, though the howl of a rifled shot is certainly not pleasant. But if you did not see others dodging and ducking, and making a great fuss about them, probably you would not think of being especially frightened. Fear, like all other emotions, is contagious, and the behavior of men in battle depends in a very great degree upon the conduct of those around them.

When our men were marched back from the wood after the repulse, they came up the hill in solid column, and at a leisurely pace. Why the rebels did not fire upon them I do not know,—but if they had done so, they could certainly have thinned their ranks very considerably. It was suggested that these columns could not be seen from the point occupied by the rebel battery;—but I can scarcely conceive of their not having provided some means of observing the whole field. It was certainly fortunate for our men, as their retreat might have been converted into a rout.

I do not think proper pains were taken to bring away our dead and wounded. During the action, the ambulance did duty bravely and briskly. But after it was over, our forces withdrew. A flag ought to have been sent in, with a request for permission to bring away the dead and wounded,—but nothing of the sort was done. Our forces withdrew, leaving their dead and disabled in the hands of the foe. There must have been a good many of them. YOUNG LEAVENWORTH, whose courage and coolness I mentioned yesterday, said that as he came out of the woods he passed a poor fellow whose face had been entirely shot away;—the tongue was protruded and continued to move. It is to be hoped that death speedily put an end to his sufferings.

The great cry of the troops was for water. On the field, and after the affair was over, everybody was parched with thirst. It was a very hot day, and there seemed to be neither spring, nor well, nor brook in the neighborhood.

Gen. DCDOWELL has been greatly incensed by the continued depredations of our troops. The burning of houses and other destruction of property at Germantown, Fairfax Court-house, and other points along the route, was in direct violation of the most explicit orders; and the General has now issued the following on the same subject:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT NORTHEAST VIRGINIA,
FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, July 18, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.—It is with the deepest mortification the General commanding finds it necessary to reiterate his orders for the preservation of the property of the inhabitants of the district occupied by the troops under his command.

Hardly had we arrived at this place when, to the horror of every right-minded person, several houses were broken open, and others were in flames by the act of some of those who, it has been the boast of the loyal, come here to protect the oppressed and free the country from the domination of a hated party.

The property of this people is at the mercy of troops who we rightfully say are the most intelligent, best educated, and most law-abiding of any that were ever under arms. But do not, therefore, the acts of yesterday cast the deeper stain upon them?

It has been claimed by some that their particular corps were not engaged in these acts. This is of but little moment; since the individuals are not found out, we are all alike disgraced.

Commanders of regiments will select a commissioned officer as regimental Provost Marshal, and ten men as a permanent police force under him, whose special and sole duty it shall be to preserve the property from depredation, and arrest all wrong doers of whatever regiment or corps they may be. Any one found committing the slightest depredations, killing pigs or poultry, or trespassing on the property of the inhabitants, will be reported to head-quarters, and the least that will be done to them will be to send them to the Alexandria jail.

It is again ordered that no one shall arrest or attempt to arrest any citizen not in arms at this time, or search or attempt to search any house, or even to enter the same, without permission.

The troops must behave themselves with as much forbearance and propriety as if they were at their own homes. They are here to fight the enemies of the country, not to judge and punish the unarmed and helpless, however guilty they may be; when necessary that will be done by the proper persons.

By command of Brig.-Gen. McDOWELL.
JAMES B. FRY, Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

When our troops passed through Fairfax they surprised quite a number of the secession pickets, who came into our camp supposing it to be their own. These men, with some others, were brought into camp to-day, when they were immediately surrounded by numbers of our troops, who hooted and jeered at them in the most insulting and disgraceful manner. The General interposed personally, and gave the men to understand that any repetition of this conduct would be visited with severe punishment.

To-morrow we expect a movement in advance. What it will end in, we shall know ere long.

H. J. R.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 22.

Over $2,000 worth of medicines, belonging to Mr. KELLY, of the firm of GAYDARE & KELLY, of this city, designed for the South, were seized at Cape Girardeau on the last trip of the steamer *Memphis*, by Col. MASON, of the Twentieth Illinois Regiment, encamped at that point.

Ten wagons laden with eighty-five men, women and children, arrived last night from the Texas country, Missouri. These people were driven from their homes by the Secessionists.

Accounts from Calloway County represent the orderly and well-behaved manner of the National troops in that county as having an excellent effect upon the Secessionists.

ST. CHARLES, Mo., Sunday, July 21.

By the train to-day we have a confirmation of the report that Col. REN SHARPE, of Montgomery County, and Lieut. JAEGER, of the National troops, were wounded by the rebels and subsequently hung. Lieut. JAEGER, who had been wounded in the arm a day or two previous by the Secessionists near Wellsville, was being take by Col. SHARPE to his (SHARPE's) home in Danville in a buggy, when they were fired upon by some parties concealed in the bushes by the roadside. Col. SHARPE was seriously wounded in the back. Their horse taking fright ran to Martinsburgh, where soon after they were overtaken by a party of mounted men, and in spite of their entreaties that their lives might be spared, were both taken out and hung.

Col. SHARPE was Captain of the Montgomery Home Guards, and a prominent lawyer of Danville, and formerly a State Senator.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 21, *via* BALTIMORE, July 22.

Parades were held at Newport's News and Camp Hamilton to-day, and the Sunday excursion from Washington to Old Point is becoming popular.

The Vermont Regiment is to move on Tuesday next. Their time will expire early in August.

Col. MAX WEBER's Regiment and the remaining Massachusetts companies will be paid off to-morrow.

Col. BAKER is at Old Point, and participated in the parade this afternoon, though not at the head of his regiment.

The Confederates are active at Sewall's Point. New intrenchments can be seen. It is unfortunate that they were not driven from that position weeks ago.

A powerful battery of field artillery will soon be ready at Old Point for active operations.

It is ascertained that the slaveholders in this vicinity have committed many atrocious acts of cruelty upon the contraband, who would not go with their masters into the interior or to the Carolinas.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, July 22.

The reported attack upon the battery at Hatteras by the United States steamer *Wabash*, is confirmed. It is also stated that an attack was made on Oregon Inlet and the rebels dispersed by shells.

Com. MERVINE transferred his pennant to the steamship *Colorado*, on the 16th.

The Knoxville *Whig* withdraws the name of Gen. TWIGGS and hoists that of POLK for Governor of Tennessee.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TWELFTH.

BOSTON, Monday, July 22.

Orders have been received, hastening the departure of the Twelfth Regiment, Col. WEBSTER, which will leave to-morrow night, *viâ* Fall River. The Thirteenth Regiment, Rifles, Col. LEONARD, and Major CODE's splendid battery of Artillery, will probably leave within a week.

THE UNITED STATES CHASSEURS.

FIRST REGIMENT U. S. CHASSEURS,
HEAD-QUARTERS, PALACE GARDEN,
NEW-YORK, July 22.

Our Army has been driven back. It has retreated upon Washington. The Capital is in danger. The country should fly to arms. My regiment needs some few hundred additional recruits to enable it to take the field. Citizens, enroll yourselves for the rescue of your country. JOHN COCHRANE, Colonel.

PRIZES TO THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 22.

The steam gun-boat *Albatross* arrived here, reports the brig *Costa Rica*, from Philadelphia for Havana, was dismasted on the 11th, and would put back to Philadelphia. The *Albatross* had in charge two prizes, one from Galveston, and one from Charleston.

DEATH OF COL. WM. D. KENNEDY OF THE TAMMANY REGIMENT.

Col. KENNEDY, of the Jackson Guard, (Tammany Regiment,) died at Washington yesterday, of congestion of the brain.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Late advices received at the War Department record the recovery from a slight indisposition of the hero of Fort Sumter, Gen. ANDERSON. He will be on duty as Commandant of the Department of Kentucky about the 1st prox.

It is but just to say that the Commander-in-Chief of the Army has, in the midst of war excitement, put down Capt. AYRES, of New-York, for "distinguished reward," when an opportunity offers. The SHERMAN (now the AYRES) Battery, which is so prominently mentioned in the war news, every day, is commanded by ROMEYN B. AYRES, of New-York, one of the bravest officers in the service. He is a young man, graduated with honors at West Point, and received a commission as Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery, in July, 1847; was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy, in 1852, and, practically, to a Captaincy since the war began.

The reports of the *Vincennes*, *Crawford*, *Iroquois*, and three other men-of-war, sent in search of privateers, give no successful news.

The drawings and specifications for the gunboats to be constructed at Cincinnati have been sent on from the Navy Department to that city. The boats are to be 150 feet long, 45 feet beam, and will be plated with sheets of iron, so as to be shot-proof. The boats at New-Albany are to be raised as flat-boats and lightened, so as to be taken over the shoal bars in the lower Ohio. Contractors to perform this undertaking have gone to New-Albany.

No pen can describe the gloom cast on Army and Navy people by the depressing news of yesterday. At the head-quarters of the Army up-town, at the Quartermaster's office in State-street, at the different officers' departments in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, on Governor's Island, and Fort Hamilton, crowds of gentlemen in undress uniform congregated all day, and discussed the news in a very doleful spirit. But it was more after the fashion of professionals than otherwise—no one for a moment harboring the idea that the battle was more or less than one of the defeats which nearly always characterize the assaults of a too-confident army. Dispatches from the War Department, officially communicating facts already known, were received in the City during the day, but contain nothing new. It is said that all the regulars here are under marching orders.

A recruiting office for the regular Army has been opened in the City of Lawrenceburgh, Ind. An officer from Washington had reported there, and advertised for men. They will probably be attached to the new regiment whose head-quarters are located in Indianapolis, Ind., where another office is opened. Capt. Louis WITSEN, a gentlemen promoted to a regular rank in the Nineteenth Infantry, from a volunteer regiment, officiates at Lawrenceburgh.

The steamer *Vixen* arrived yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for stores, provisions, &c. The steam-corvette *Richmond*, 14, is still in the Dry Dock. The purchased steamer *Rhode Island* has got nearly all her provisions on board; the *Connecticut* is repairing, and the *Supply* is filling up. The captured slaver *Nightingale* is at the Yard, being converted into a storeship.

Up to a late hour last evening, orders for the forwarding of troops were looked for by all the authorities here. The regular soldiers at the different posts, seemed to understand this, and were ready to leave town at a moment's notice. A pretty well-authenticated rumor, to the effect that the Government was about to send forward to Maryland a strong force, caused considerable excitement in the afternoon, but was not confirmed—or denied—in subsequent dispatches. Military and naval matters are now so confused with unpleasable reports, that it is deemed best only to publish what is actually known to be done.

Capt. Rodman, —— Nottingham, Capt. W. B. Hagen, Capt. J. B. Hager, U. S. A., and R. B. Platt, U. S. N., are in town. R. B. Marcey, U. S. A., E. R. Arnold, U. S. N., J. Renshaw, U. S. N., Lieut. W. A. P. Campbell, U. S. N., and G. B. Irvingson, U. S. N., are at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Dispatches received at the Navy-yard from Com. PRENDERGAST, of the *Roanoke*, states that while cruising near Hatteras Inlet, on the 16th inst., a rebel battery opened fire on his vessel from the beach, but every shot fell short. The fire was returned with good effect. On the 17th, the *Roanoke* anchored in the mouth of Cape Fear River, and found a rebel flag flying over Caswell and the town of Smithville. There was a battery at the south of the fort, where were a number of men drilling. Fort Caswell was manned with fourteen barbette guns and several field pieces. A red flag was flying from Bald Head Lighthouse. The *Roanoke* arrived off Charleston Bar on the 1st, where were the *Wabash*, the *Vandalia* and the *Union*.

UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR RICHMOND—COMPLAINT OF THE SHIP'S COMPANY.

The ship's company of the United States sloop-of-war *Richmond*, which arrived here from the Mediterranean on the 3d inst., and now lies at the Dry Dock, complain bitterly of the treatment they receive at the hands of the Government. They have received scarcely any money since they left here in October last, are rarely allowed to go ashore, and when they do get a furlough are obliged to go off penniless. They all took the oath of allegiance on their arrival here, and stand ready to serve the Government wherever ordered off, but they claim that while they are lying in port they should be allowed occasionally to visit their friends and be supplied with a small portion at least of the money due them.

LOCAL MILITARY AFFAIRS.

AID TO THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS—THE NEW CITY LOAN.

The sum of three thousand dollars was subscribed yesterday to the new loan issued for the benefit of the families of volunteers. The whole subscription amounts to $110,000. Many persons have invested in this fund, who have not been previously recognized as takers of the City loans.

THE THIRD IRISH REGIMENT ACCEPTED.

A dispatch was received yesterday from the Secretary of War, stating that the Department accepted the Third Irish Regiment for the war, and authorizing the men to elect their own officers. Lieut.-Col. P. D. KELLY is now acting Commander of the regiment, and F. MCKENZIE, acting Quartermaster. 800 men are already enrolled, and the remainder will be easily obtained, as soon as it is known that the regiment is accepted. Lieut.-Col. KELLY is a soldier who has seen service, and the men under his command will, no doubt, sustain the reputation achieved by the gallant Sixty-ninth in the terrific contest on Sunday last.

DEPARTURE OF A PORTION OF SICKLES' BRIGADE.

Late on Sunday evening, Acting Brig.-Gen. SICKLES received, direct from Gen. SCOTT, orders for his Brigade to depart at once for Washington. Pursuant to the above orders the First Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. DWIGHT, left last evening for the Capital. The regiment has the maximum number of 1,010 men, 790 of whom are armed and equipped, the remainder will be furnished with arms and equipments on their arrival in Washington. Lieut.-Col. DWIGHT did not allow his men to land in this City, but proceeded direct from Camp Scott to Elizabethport, where the cars were taken to Washington. Both officers and men appeared highly delighted at the prospect of soon meeting the enemy; by their stern looks, and the anxiety they display to be in active service, there is no doubt that before long they will give a good account of themselves. Two other regiments belonging to Gen. SICKLES' Brigade are ordered off; the Second will leave to-day, and the Third to-morrow. The following is a list of the officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.—Daniel E. Sickles, Acting Colonel; William Dwight, Jr., Lieutenant-Colonel; J. Egbert Farnham, Major; Aaron H. Hart, Adjutant; Lowell Purdy, Quartermaster; William H. Kingley, Surgeon; Harvey E. Brown, Assistant-Surgeon; Charles H. A. Bulkeley, Chaplain; William J. Ray, Sergeant-Major; John M. Dredge, Quartermaster-Sergeant; Henry Wilkes, Commissary-Sergeant; Benjamin Croft, Hospital-Steward; William H. Barkley, Drum-Major; Frederick L. Rainbow, Fife-Major.

LINE OFFICERS.

Company A—Captain, Joel M. Johnson; First Lieutenant, Thomas W. Bolley; Second Lieutenant, B. Weller Hoilly. Company B—Captain, Daniel Mahen; First Lieutenant, John Mitchell; Second Lieutenant, Philip Miles. Company C—Captain, William H. Hugo; Second Lieutenant, James M. Longwell. Company D—Captain, Benjamin Price; First Lieutenant, Anthony Peterson; Second Lieutenant, James M. McCarnly. Company E—Captain, Jacob Brum; First Lieutenant, Joseph F. Demiston; Second Lieutenant, William T. Black. Company F—Captain, Thomas Holt; First Lieutenant, George W. Sherman; Second Lieutenant, Robert Blighton. Company G—Captain, Joseph Keller; First Lieutenant, Daniel W. Washburne; Second Lieutenant, George W. Hussey. Company H—Captian William H. Bugbee; First Lieutenant, Elliot E. Dodge; Second Lieutenant, Henry Enlefson. Company I—Captain, Enoch J. Ayres; First Lieutenant, John H. Neill; Second Lieutenant, John C. Bogert. Company K—Captain F. T. R. Gruett; First Lieutenant, Henry V. Rockafellow; Second Lieutenant, George Robinson.

NEW COMPANIES OF ARTILLERY OFFERING.

Lieut. STUEMPELS, who took an active part in the German Revolution, and was a fellow-student in the Military School at Baden with Col. SIEGEL, has organized an artillery company of veterans who have seen active service, and intends applying immediately for their acceptance be the War Department. They consist of 150 men, and will have a battery of eight pieces. The Government are now in want of such efficient men as Lieut. STUEMPELS can bring into the field. They have the advantage of great experience which it would take novices a long time to acquire.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

A notice was circulated yesterday to the effect that the members of the Seventh Regiment would meet at their Armory at Tompkins Market, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the propriety of tendering their services again to the Government, and if accepted, to march at once to the seat of war. Our reporter was at the Armory at the time it was supposed the meeting would take place, and learned from the officer there in charge, that upon the receipt of the first disastrous news from Virginia, it was proposed to call together the members of the regiment at once, but upon reflection, it was found impossible to give a sufficient notification of the meeting for 3 o'clock yesterday; it was therefore determined to defer it for a day or two, and in the meantime ascertain if possible whether the regiment would be accepted immediately if its services are tendered.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

This Regiment, numbering 800 men, is encamped at Riker's Island, having proceeded thither from Salter's Bay over a week ago. Up to a late hour last night, no orders had been issued for their departure to the scene of battle, and even if such orders had been promulgated, the condition of the men is so extremely wretched, that it is doubtful if they could have been enforced. The Regiment has been unable to obtain the requisite military supplies from any source, and is greatly deficient in clothing and shoes. The men are strongly adverse to moving forward to an engagement, unless fully prepared and well provided.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Yesterday the Union Defence Committee received $5,000 from the Comptroller, to be distributed among the families of volunteers. The number of applicants at the office on Fourth-avenue has greatly diminished since last week—there being but about six hundred tickets presented yesterday. The amount paid out was $5,000, against $12,000 distributed on Saturday. The names of several deserters have been recently added to the black list, which of course precludes their families from drawing support from the Committee. In a few days, offices will be established in different sections of the City, thus enabling the needy families to obtain relief within their own districts.

LAWKINS' ZOUAVES, NINTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment, which is now stationed at Newport's News, on the James River, has received authority from the War Department to increase its force to 1,048 men—and Lieut.-Col. BATES has opened a Recruiting Depôt at No. 545 Broadway, for the purpose of filling up to that number.

This regiment will be favorably remembered by the public as that to which Capt. HAMMILL belongs, who, with 25 men defeated 200 of the enemy, killing Lieut.-Col. DRELX and two men, without injury to any of his own force.

MORE CAVALRY ORDERED OFF.

To-day two hundred and thirty cavalry will leave for Washington, viz., one hundred of the Third Regiment, under command of Capt. SAWES; thirty of Capt. OTTO's detached company; one hundred of Col. GRAHAM's Seventieth Regiment. They will go by the New-York Central Railroad.

DONATIONS TO THE MOZART REGIMENT.

Dr. J. H. THOMSON begs to acknowledge the receipt of three boxes containing shirts, sheets, drawers, dressing-gowns, &c., for the sick of the Mozart Regiment, being the gift of a few ladies connected with the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church of this City. They have been forwarded to, and received by the regiment, at Washington. He also takes this opportunity to thank the ladies and gentlemen of Yonkers for the ladies' handsome gift of under-clothing and sheets for the same regiment, and the gentlemen for a donation of $60, through Mr. UNDERHILL, given to the Doctor in trust, to be expended for drugs, &c., which will be duly accounted for.

Arrivals in the City.

HOUS. Lyman Tremaine, of Albany; Francis Grangers of Canandaigua; J. W. Edmonds, of Boston, and Wm. Kelly, of Rhinebeck; R. Packer, of Washington; A. M. Eastman and lady, of New-Hampshire; H. Sanford, of Bridgeport; T. B. Blackstone, of Chicago, and H. C. Meyer, of Hamburg, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Hetfenstein, of Pennsylvania; Prof. Pierce and family, of Cambridge, Mass.; B. Carpenter, of St. Joseph, Mo.; H. T. Duncan, of Kentucky, and J. Jacobson, of Baltimore; C. P. Walcott, of Ohio; Capt. Dunnin, of Penn.; Major Marcy, of the United States Army; Dr. Atwater and lady, of Connecticut; J. P. Tweedy, of Ohio, and R. Symes, of London, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge Osborn, of Kentucky; Franklin Rives, of Washington; E. W. Fox, of St. Louis; W. H. Clement, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and J. A. Whistler, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Benjamin Killisch, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Jas. Douglas, of Ireland; Thos. Barry, of Boston; R. B. Ives, of Rhode Island, and R. J. Dillon, of New-York, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Van Vleet and family, of Troy; F. Van Vleet, of Fort Leavenworth, and T. C. Bowie, of the U. S. Coast Survey, are at the New-York Hotel.

Capt. Armitage and D. C. Hany, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

C. P. Bemenway, of Chili, and E. Jewett and lady, of Albany, are at the Everett House.

William Nelson, of Havana, and Mrs. Dunn and lady, of Quebec, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Personal.

SCHENECTADY, Monday, July 22.

EX-President VAN BUREN and his son arrived here this afternoon from the West, and are guests of Judge PAIGE. They will stay here to attend the annual exercises of Union College, which takes place Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

Jail Breaking.

LOCKPORT, Monday, July 22.

Three Irishmen, named CORNELIUS COLLINS, THOMAS COLLINS and PATRICK RYAN, indicted for murder; PETER GRAVILLE, of French origin, indicted for manslaughter, and a Tuscorora Indian named GUY THOMPSON, arrested for murder, all broke jail at this place Saturday night and escaped. A reward of $500 is offered, or $100 for either of them, for their delivery to the Sheriff of Niagara County.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 22—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT—Holders firm; sales, 12,000 bushels Kenosha Club, at 80c. CORN dull. OATS firm; sales, 36,000 bushels, at 22c.@25c. for fair to choice. CANAL FREIGHTS—10½c. on Corn. 11½c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—11,000 bbls. Flour, 167,000 bushels Wheat, 502,000 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Barley, 3,600 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 22.

FLOUR firm and quiet; superfine $4@$4 25; family $4 50@$4 75; fancy $5 50. WHEAT advancing; sales 4,000 bushels.; Red at $1 12@$1 14; White $1 15@$1 20. CORN firm: sales $3,000 bushels mixed at 56c. WHISKY unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 22.

Stocks unsettled. Pennsylvania State Fives, 75; Reading Railroad, 18¾; Morris Canal, 40½; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 22.

Arrived this Forenoon.
Cleared this Forenoon.
Arrived this Forenoon.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.
Steamer J. R. Thompson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Steamer Willing, Claypool, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
WIND—This morning from S. W., cloudy.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Addy Swift, from Maracaibo—Mrs Robinson and daughter, B. H. Cappe.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 4 48 | Sun sets ... 7 24 | Moon rises. . 8 12
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 8 24 | Gov. Island 8 54 | Hell